THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 775. SHANGHAI, APRIL 28, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 PER AN.

REC'D 14 JUN 82
ANSD

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Shanghai, Mr. ARTHUR ANDERSON is authorized to sign my Name per procuration.

D. GILMOUR.

20ap 10 Shanghai, 16th March, 1882.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCLON, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 9

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOAD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOAD.

n tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB.
ROSE TOILET POWDER,
QUININE HAIR LOTION,
WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

(4) alt. 26se-82 8 27th Sept., 1881.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypo-phosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles, bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES and to WET NURSES.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

5my-82 16 6th May, 1881.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56 25th March, 1880.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir.—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

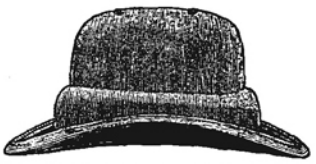
7my-82 12 November 8th, 1881.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE Heliotrope, Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark:—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

1se-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.

ELLWOOD'S

PUNJAB  HAT.

A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

CAUTION.—Purchasers should see that the Trade Mark—as below—is in each Hat.

A NEW SOFT FELT

DOUBLE HAT,

WITH AIR CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

23ju-82 22 24th June, 1881.

NOW READY THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's NOW READY

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

THIS CATALOGUE OF STATIONERY AND STATIONERS' SUNDRIES IS DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AMONGST LARGE BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE ADVERTISEMENT THIS DAY WEEK.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. BUNHILL ROW. LONDON.

11au-82 4 (alt.) 12th August, 1881.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

A Soft Foldable Double Hat especially suited for Sporting, Riding and Travelling.

THE MOST APPROVED SUN HAT IN INDIA.

Forwarded retail, Price, 23s. 6d., carriage free, to all ports called at by Peninsular and Oriental Royal Mail Steamers. To all other ports at minimum rates.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRÉ & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

o-a-f 26my-82 17 27th May, 1881.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 775. SHANGHAI, APRIL 28, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₱ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.

LEADING ARTICLE—
Our Supply of Money 445
SUMMARY OF NEWS 446
EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from *Daily News*):
The Revised Version and its Assailants 449
The Prince of Tun 449
The Origin of Opium-Smoking..... 450
Review—
Travels and Researches in the Interior of China..... 451
OUTPORTS, &c.—
Peking 452
Tientsin 454
Shansi 455
Vladivostock 455
Ningpo 456
Hoihow 456
Amoy 456
Foochow 456
Tamsui 456
Canton 457
Singapore 457
Nagasaki 457
Hiogo 457
Corea 458
ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES 458
PUBLIC MEETINGS—
The Municipal Council 459
The Yangtsze Insurance Company 460
The Chinese Hospital..... 460
Canton Insurance Office (Limited) 461
AMUSEMENTS—
Shanghai Athletic Sports 461
Peking Races 463
MISCELLANEOUS—
H. E. Chang Shu-sheng..... 463
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—
Market Reports 464
Exchange Quotations..... 468
Share Quotations, &c. 468

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England,.....	Mar. 10	Hankow, ...	Apr. 24
San Francisco, ..	„ 16	Yokohama, ...	„ 19
Hongkong, ...	Apr. 22	Nagasaki,.....	„ 24
Tientsin, ...	„ 22	Foochow,.....	„ 19

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong,.....Jan. 30 } Received 6th March.
Shanghai, ... „ 25 }

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

IT may be as well, on the eve of the export season, to review the course of trade since the beginning of the year. A glance at the table relating to the movements in cotton and woollen goods which we publish with our weekly issue, will show that, roughly speaking, the deliveries of the principal articles have decreased 10 per cent. as compared with those of the same time last year. The same falling off has taken place in the deliveries of opium. Further, it will be seen that the values of almost all imports, including opium, have diminished 10 per cent. From these causes the receipts of merchants are probably a million and a half of taels short of the average. And so far as we have been able to learn there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a resumption of demand for imports on the scale of last year. It is always difficult to obtain information regarding the condition of the markets in the interior upon which any reliance can be placed, but since the Chinese New-Year, there has been a great deal of testimony to one effect offered to us from most, if not from all, the ports which serve as entrepots to the districts which chiefly take our imports. It has been that from some cause or other money has been scarce among traders. In addition to this, the commercial mishaps which took place last year in Szechuen have for the time shaken the confidence of Chinese bankers in the dealers from that province. Again, either in it or in Hankow and its neighbourhood, larger stocks, than are usual, of some kinds of manufactured goods have been held for a considerable time, and this, coupled with the financial weakness, lessens the demand for manufactures here and impedes the flow of business. The deficiency in this, as compared with last, year in the delivery of opium at this port amounts to about 1,000 chests of Malwa and 200 chests of Bengal drug. There can be no doubt that much of this is due to the improvement in the preparation of native opium. Year by year the number increases of consumers who mix the cheap native with the more expensive Indian qualities. And it is to be noted that important as is the falling off in the deliveries of opium, the decrease in import this year is still more so, amounting to some 4,000 chests of Malwa and 1,200 of Patna and Benares. That does not look as if those in the trade had any expectation of the demand assuming its previous proportions. The falling off in the deliveries of manufactured goods may be recovered later on, but it seems less likely that the opium trade will resume its former size.

The information regarding the prospect of the new tea and silk crops which has come to hand, leads us to expect very ample supplies of both of them. The weather has been highly favourable to the tea plant and large and early arrivals are looked for at Hankow and the other ports. It may be taken for granted that the Banks have already made provision at Hankow for the funds necessary to purchase that portion of the first crop which is hurried away; no severe stress, therefore, is likely to be put upon our money market before the commencement of business in tea and silk here, about the middle of June. It seems highly probable that next season's supply of silk will much be larger than that of the one which is now running to a close. And in addition to the new silk there are likely to be some ten thousand bales of silk of the best qualities, held over from the current year, and which must be sold some time or other. The estimates of the coming crop offered by different people are, as might be expected, very wide; a few even running over a hundred thousand bales. With favourable weather during the next three or four weeks, we see no reason to doubt that the crop will reach eighty to ninety thousand bales. If it prove so, we shall have not far off a hundred thousand bales available for shipment. With a large crop is there any reason to suppose that the country people will not act as they did in 1880, that is, accept freely the prices which foreigners can offer them? And it should be remembered that the price of silk now, in this market, is about 15 per cent higher than in that year. A reduction in values would probably lead to a great increase in the manufacture of silk in Europe, the more especially as the effect of the late speculative collapse in France appears to be passing away. This would cause an active business here, and a demand for money in early autumn. It is always difficult to foresee the future of our small money market, but there are some peculiarities in the present position, which may bring about severe disturbances in exchange soon after the export trade from this gets into full swing. We saw in February last that the funds on which the Chinese banks carry on their business are quite inadequate to their transactions. There is no reason to believe that they have increased their working capital since then, while it is most probable that the speculation in land, shares &c. which

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

has been going on here among the Chinese has seriously diminished the deposits of the native banks. They will therefore often be compelled to seek assistance. It is not likely that the Chinese bankers will soon be able to replace those deposits which have been withdrawn from them, and invested in securities. The practice of depositing money with bankers in China is by no means a very common one, and when one set of depositors have withdrawn their funds, some time must elapse before another will take their place. Those Chinese who are familiar with the ways of foreign business, and who have lately made investments in land and shares are a limited class, and many of them must have speculated up to the full extent of their means, at least. Those of them who are engaged in trade will therefore require more banking accommodation than in previous years. If the export trade goes on freely—and we should say that the short supplies of raw silk in the European markets will make this certain in the case of the more important article, while nothing ever checks the buyers of the other—we should see exchange and the value of money so high here during the coming season as to require unusual importations of specie. In addition to the local causes to which we have alluded as likely to bring this about, there are not wanting indications in the short supplies of money in the interior and the north, as well as in the southern and Japan markets, that the currencies, generally, require replenishing.

Summary of News.

During the week that has intervened since the date of our last issue the community, in view of the approaching Race Meeting, has been more intent on pleasure than on business. Lotteries have been held at the Shanghai Club and Club Concordia, Sweepstakes will be drawn at the Central Hotel this evening and at the Astor House tomorrow evening. The Athletic Sports took place on Monday and Tuesday and passed of very successfully; full reports are given elsewhere. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Yangtsze Insurance Company, and the annual meeting of the Subscribers and Trustees of the Chinese Hospital, of which full reports are given, were held yesterday afternoon.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Djemnah*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")

London, 21st April.

Redmond has been suspended for vilifying the Chief Secretary for Ireland during an acrimonious debate upon a police circular providing escorts for the Magistrates and absolving the Police from blame if, suspecting an attack, they shoot innocent persons. The Chief Secretary for Ireland disavowed the circular.

Obituary.—Charles Darwin.

23rd April.

Mr. Robert Hart has been appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

The Prospectus of the Borneo Company has been issued, with a Capital of Two Millions Sterling.

The moonlighters attacking a homestead at Listowel were resisted by the Police who wounded and captured fifteen of them.

25th April.

The Canadian House of Commons have unanimously adopted an address to the Queen asking her to grant Ireland a self-government, similar to Canada.

The favourites for the "Two Thousand Guineas" are *Gerald* at 4 to 1, *Execution* at 5 to 1, *Shotover* at 7 to 1.

26th April.

The Budget.

The Revenue for the past financial year was £85,800,000 and the expenditure £85,500,000. The estimated income for this year is £85,190,000 and the expenditure £84,450,000. There is to be no remission of taxation.

Mr. Parnell has returned to jail.

We congratulate the Inspector-General of Customs upon the well-deserved honours which are being conferred upon him by both English and Chinese Governments. Telegraphic advices have been lately received here to the effect that he has now received the distinction of Knighthood from the Queen, having been raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Telegrams have been received announcing the death of the Chief Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Also that the annual meeting of the Bank proprietors had passed off satisfactorily.

We are glad to learn that Mr. R W. Little has made satisfactory arrangements for the introduction of the Electric Light into North China on the Brush system. We hear that the necessary machinery is on the way, and that a public company is being formed, whose operations will begin at an early date.

News was received here on Saturday that the mother of Li Hung-chang died at Wuchang on the 19th instant. It is curious that a letter has lately arrived from her grandson dated the 18th, in which he spoke of the venerable lady as in excellent health; so that the end must have been sudden. It is also noteworthy that her death occurred on the very day that the Imperial Decree appeared granting the Viceroy of Chihli a month's leave in order to visit her. He will now go into retirement for a hundred days, and the appointment of Chang Shu-shêng may possibly be extended to that period. Miss Dr. Howard returned to Shanghai yesterday. Chang Ta-jên is now in the North, and is a disciple, friend, and firm supporter of Li.—We publish elsewhere an interesting sketch of his life from the *China Mail*.

The correct title of the deceased mother of Li Hung-chang is 李太夫人 Li T'ai Fu-jên; which may be rendered the Dowager Lady Li. From circumstances which reached us yesterday we fear that advantage may be taken of her death to force the Viceroy to retire for the full period of twenty-seven months, notwithstanding that it had been previously arranged that the mourning should not exceed one hundred days. But nothing authentic is known of this at present.

The Viceroy of Chihli is not the only great officer who is open to the attacks of the Censors. Even Tso Tsung-t'ang enjoys no immunity. The Viceroy of Nanking lately memorialised the Throne, as our readers will no doubt remember, for permission to engage certain able mandarins from other provinces to assist him in the administration of the Liang Kiang, having previously cashiered a number of useless persons whom he found in the service of the Viceroyalty upon his accession. A Censor now prays the Emperor that the strictest surveillance be exercised in granting all such requests, as the practice, if established as a precedent, is likely to become a cloak for nepotism and other similar abuses. The Emperor goes even further than the Censor, and in his Edict peremptorily forbids all Viceroys and Governors to apply for any officials from other provinces by name, adding that no application for the services of officials belonging to the Hanlin or other Metropolitan Boards will in future be entertained.

We have been favoured with telegraphic advices announcing the issue of an Imperial Decree which should be of special interest to our readers. It is to the effect that the Emperor has instituted an Order or Decoration called the Shuang Lung Paohsing, or Star of the Double Dragon, to be conferred entirely upon foreigners. Purely Chinese decorations, which consist of buttons, plumes, the Yellow Riding-tunic, and such-like, are of course only adapted to the native costume, and are so far unwearable by a foreign recipient. This order, however, will be suited to the foreign dress, as it consists of a coloured riband with a jewelled star attached. It is divided into five classes, corresponding with the French degrees of Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Chevalier. Each of the first three classes is sub-divided into three sections, so that there are eleven grades in all. The first degree of Grand Cross is to be conferred only upon sovereigns; the second, upon members of Royal families; the third upon full ambassadors. Three orders of the Grand Officer's degree have been already conferred upon Sir Thomas Wade, M. Bourée, and Herr von Brandt respectively; while decorations of a lower grade have been bestowed upon M. Dévéria, M. Ristelhueber, and Mr. Walter C. Hillier. The next recipient of this honour it is believed will be Sir Robert Hart. The conferments to members of the diplomatic bodies above referred to are, we hear, in acknowledgment of the friendly services rendered by the various recipients during China's recent embroglio with Russia.

A Correspondent comments somewhat caustically and, as we think, hypercritically, upon the recently instituted Order of the Double Dragon. He argues that there is great impropriety in offering a decoration to a reigning sovereign, a lower degree of which may be conferred upon a Consular assistant; that the mere fact of an Order being divided up into eleven degrees does not do away with the solecism; and that the proper method would have been for the Emperor to institute three or four Orders instead of only one. "Conceive," he says, "the Order of the Garter being split up into a dozen different grades, and distributed among as many different ranks of society." There may be some truth in all this from the standpoint of European precedent; but we prefer to look at it less stringently. The institution of the Order of the Double Dragon is kindly meant; it is intended as an acknowledgment of favours and friendship, and not as a covert slight; and it will no doubt be accepted by foreign Governments in the same spirit in which it is offered. To our mind, it is one of the most encouraging signs that we have noticed for many years, and we hope to see an exchange of heraldic courtesies between the sovereigns of Europe and the East ere very long.

We hear from gentlemen who have returned from an extended trip up country, by the Tai Hu and close to Nanking, that the crops are everywhere promising to be abundant. Wheat is now being grown in very considerable quantities where rice was formerly cultivated. In passing through the silk districts near the Tai Hu two or three days ago the mulberry plantations were found to be in the healthiest condition, and rapidly becoming green with leafage.

A census has been recently been taken of the province of Chêkiang, by which it is

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

discovered that the entire population amounts to 11,571,937 persons, male and female, of all ages. This result was arrived at by a door-to-door enquiry, at the time of the scrutiny of the tithings, and verified by the head of each Prefecture, who proceeded in person to the different villages and visited a family here and there to test the accuracy of the returns. The *Shên Pao* had an article on this subject on Friday.

We are glad to see that the Eighth Annual Flower Show will be held on or about the 16th and 17th May next in the Grand Stand enclosure.

About 6.30 p.m. on Sunday an alarm of fire was received at the Central Police Station. Detective Mack was immediately despatched and discovered that a Chinese store at the corner of Kiukiang and Honan Roads was in imminent danger of being burnt down. A coolie, with that sublime indifference to fire peculiar to his race, held a lamp close to a metre from which gas was escaping. It immediately flared up, but before any damage could be done Mr. Mack and another foreigner succeeded in extinguishing the flames with some wet blankets. The fire bells were not rung.

Of the two lots of land comprised in the Fives Court, No. 197 old No. 78, is registered in the name of R. P. Saul ; and the other, in the name of the Shanghai Fives Court. The first was granted by deed on the 5th January 1848 to Mr. Saul for a small sum of money and an annual rent of 1,500 cash per *mow*. The deed contains a special clause written by Sir Harry Parkes, to the following effect—" That the abovementioned lot No. 78 is rented and held by the British Merchant Saul (Robert Powell) in trust to the use of certain British subjects, subscribers, as a place of recreation.—True translation,

HARRY S. PARKES,
Officiating Interpreter to H.B.M. Consulate and Shanghai."

The second deed, for one *mow* eight *fun* six *li* and three *haou* granted on the 5th February 1855 to Mr. Edmund Deacon, for a small sum and the usual annual rent of 1,500 cash per *mow*, contains this stringent clause—"That if the said Deacon, (Edmund) his heirs or assigns, shall hereafter make over his or their interest in the ground now rented, to another party, without reporting the same to his or their Consul and through him to the Taotai for the time being for their joint assent and concurrence, and for the due registration of the transaction in their respective records, or if the said Deacon Edmund, his heirs or assigns, shall at any time transfer or make over the whole or any portion of the above specified lot of ground, or shall build, or allow to be built, any houses or tenements of any kind thereupon for the occupation of Chinese, or let or permit the same to be leased or let to Chinese, without the before-mentioned act of authorisations first had or attained ; or if the said Deacon, Edmund, neglect to pay yearly in advance the said low rent of fifteen hundred cash per *mow*, then, and in each of these several cases, this deed shall become null and void, and proprietorship of the said land, houses, and tenements shall revert to the lord of the soil." There is also a special endorsement, signed by Charles A. Sinclair, Acting Vice-Consul in the same terms as in the deed conveying the other lot to Saul. It will be seen that great precautions were taken by the Taotai, who granted the lots, to keep them preserved as places of recreation. In 1866 the lessee of some of the houses which had b built on the land refused to pay the rent to Mr. E. J. Hogg, who thereupon brought an action in the Mixed Court ; but as he was unable to show that he had any title to claim rent, the judgment of the Court was that the Court would proceed to further enquiry into the merits of the case on Mr. Hogg's showing his right to appear as owner of the land. Subsequently the British Consul and the Taotai gave judgment in favour of Mr. Hogg on equitable grounds altogether respective of title. In March, 1867, the Mixed Court gave a decision which released the defendant in a suit by Mr. Hogg from future liability. A little later on the members of the Fives Court agreed to pay a nominal rental under protest, which was recorded in the Supreme Court, and the dispute between them and the so-called original shareholders subsided. In May Mr. Winchester and the Taotai heard an appeal against the judgment of the Mixed Court, and ordered payment of rent up to that time and new arrangements to be made for the future. The *North-China Herald* of that time held that the stipulations in the deeds made it clear that all right and title in the land had been forfeited by the erection of Chinese houses, and hoped that the Taotai would exercise his power to reclaim it, cause the removal of the houses, and grant a new deed in trust for the benefit of the community. This we need hardly say has not been done, but in the meantime one of the lots has been transferred from the name of Deacon to the Fives Court in the Municipal register and presumably at the Consulate.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a valuable and interesting Chinese book from Mr. Li Kuei, of Ningpo, entitled 'Record of Chinese Coins,' published under Imperial Instructions in the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung. The work comprises four volumes, and contains sixteen chapters. The first thirteen consist of a detailed chronological catalogue of the currency of the Empire from the reign of Fu-hi [B.C. 2952] to that of Ch'ung Chên [A.D. 1644] the last monarch of the Ming dynasty. The fourteenth chapter is an account of the various coins of contiguous countries, and the last two are devoted to medals with felicitous inscriptions, peculiar or remarkable coins, amulets, and charms.

We acknowledge with thanks, from Professor A. Billequin of the T'ung Wên Kuan, a supplementary *t'ao* of his excellent translation of the Code Napoléon, the bulk of which he was good enough to send us some weeks ago.

We have to thank Messrs. Kelly and Walsh for the current issue of the *Chrysanthemum*. The number now before us, although by no means inferior to its predecessors, is taken up with articles that are of very little interest here, however valuable they may be to people resident in Japan. The opening paper, 'Mr. Palgrave on Shintō' by the Rev. G. M. Meacham is a reply to the former's article 'Kioto' which appeared in the December number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The writer takes for his text the well-known proverb, *ne sutor supra crepidam* and calls Mr. Palgrave to account for dealing with a subject of which he, of necessity, knows but little. The author of 'Kioto' founds "the dominant idea" on which the mythology and precepts of Shintō are based in the correlation if not the absolute identity of all natural and external forms, man included, with spiritual or divine powers; in other words, he believes Pantheism and Shintō to be one and the same thing. Mr. Meacham flatly denies this, and shews that the doctrines of Shintō, so far from being Pantheistic are, in effect, analogous to those of Christianity ; the pre-existence and self-existence of the Supreme God is plainly taught, as well as something very near akin to the Christian dogma of the Trinity. A smart rebuke is also administered to Mr. Palgrave for having written slightingly of missionaries and their native associates. A second instalment is given of the abridged translation of 'Okina Mondo,' of which Japanese classic we gave some account in reviewing the March number of this magazine. A second paper on 'Popular Buddhism,' entitled 'Buddhistic Filial Piety' points out the difference between Confucian and Buddhist filial piety, from which it appears that the former has reference only to the present life, whilst the latter sets forth clearly that it is the duty of children, not only to care for the present necessities of parents, but to be deeply concerned about their future condition, and to persuade them to become Buddhas in the future world and so attain a condition of eternal peace. The second of a series of 'Health Papers' by Thani is addressed principally to the Tokio Municipality, and contains some practical sanitary suggestions that might advantageously be carried out in that city. Under the head of 'Notes and Queries' a few samples of current thought in Japan are given in the shape of extracts on religious topics from various papers. 'The Vocabulary of Terms' is continued, but the *critique* on 'Chuangtsze' is not. It is probably suppressed through a wholesome dread of infringing copyright. We suggest this because the last instalment given led one to believe that the reviewer intended to reproduce the entire work in homœopathic doses. A few notices of books are appended by way of padding, from which, by the way, we learn that the lectures of Col. Ingersoll have been translated into Japanese and are being largely circulated among young students. The fly-leaves of the *Chrysanthemum* indicate that the publishers have a brisk advertising business.

The s.s. *Glenogle*, which left Suez on the 18th inst. made the passage from Cardiff to Port Said in the extraordinarily short space of nine days and ten hours.

H.B.M.S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Willes on board, arrived here from Hongkong Sunday afternoon about five o'clock.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* hears that the s.s. *Deucalion*, now on her homeward voyage, has broken her shaft and put in to Aden for repairs.

Capt. Wilson-Walker of the s.s. *Nagoya Maru* states in his report :—On 26th inst., in Lat. 32° 14' N., Long. 127° 53' E. we exchanged signals and spoke with the American barque *Europa* from New Bedford on a whaling cruise, who desired to be reported.

We understand that the plans for the new dock to be constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the accommodation of the vessels of the British Squadron, have been approved by the Admiralty, and the work is to be proceeded with at once.

We learn from the *China Mail* that His Excellency Lieut.-General Donovan and Mrs Donovan took their departure for home by the s.s. *Khiva* on the 19th inst. His Excellency has during his stay in Hongkong won the esteem of all, and has been deservedly popular with those under his command. Mr. G. S. Northcote, Private Secretary to the Governor, also left for home by the same steamer.

The same paper says that a jury which inquired into the death of a man who was supposed to have been shot by Chinese Customs' officers in the Lyeemoon, returned a verdict that the deceased died from a bullet wound, fired from a boat manned by Chinese in uniform, while the boat in which deceased was found was in British waters.

The *China Mail* contains the following. —Telegraphic intelligence is said to have been received here from London to the effect that no dividend was declared at the meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. No mention is made of heavy losses, and it may be that this measure is merely one of a precautionary and recuperative nature.

The *China Mail* hears authoritatively from Japan that foreign intervention in the Corean Question will probably take place very soon. It would appear, says our contemporary, that this decision has been hastened by the restive state of the Corean people, who complain loudly of the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

oppressive conduct of the Japanese officials and settlers. "So far as Japan is herself concerned, things do not seem to be very roseate at the present time. A Yokohama Correspondent tells us that the financial crash which has been so long impending over Japan cannot be much longer staved off. Soyeshima, one of the most respected of the Japanese statesman, has given up office in disgust; and it seems that the Fujita paper-money affair, in which three prominent Ministers had more or less concern, has again come up for serious consideration, with new developments."—The *Mail*, in reproducing some of our Tientsin Correspondence, is also much exercised as to whether the proper prefix to the name 'Sinula' is Mrs or Miss. If the question is really of any interest to our contemporary, we can assure him that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, 'Sinula' is married.

The *Japan Mail* says that about one picul of new leaf tea has been received in garden samples, and shows a decided improvement upon the first samples of last season.

In H.M. Court for Japan at Yokohama the Acting Assistant Judge has had before him a motion that a summons might be issued under the Civil Summary procedure requiring Blaikie, a British subject, to pay a small sum for rent to Hildebrand, a German. The matter came before the Court by motion, because an application for a summons had been refused by the Acting Registrar on the ground that the applicant had not complied with Clause 47*b* of the Order in Council 1881. The motion was refused by the Court. The Counsel for the applicant contended that Section A was only intended to apply to cases where there were mutual claims between the parties, and that a Consul could not wittingly consent to one of his subjects denationalizing himself. The *Japan Gazette* states subsequently that Mr. Consul Zappe was willing to make the necessary endorsement of the plaintiff's submission to H.B.M. Court for Japan, as required by Section B, rather than permit a failure of justice.

There appears to have been another attempt at incendiarism in Yokohama. A Mrs. Jameson, residing at No. 86 and living alone, was disturbed two or three times in the course of the night by suspicious sounds; and at last rising from bed she saw two men, Japanese she believes, one of whom ran downstairs, and the other into a room whence he escaped by a door communicating with an outer flight of wooden steps,—strong proof that the man was acquainted with the premises. In the meantime, Mrs. Jameson observed smoke and the odour of burning wood, and thoroughly frightened, she cried for help. It was found that attempts had been made to fire with kerosene one room on the ground floor and one on the first floor; but the fire was easily subdued by hand-fire engines. The Japan papers naturally express alarm at these repeated attempts at fire raising, this one being the third in Yokohama within four months. Suggestions have been made for the establishment of a Vigilance Committee, as the police are inefficient and suspected of connivance.

The Commissioners, A. R. Brown and M. Ishibashi, appointed to inquire into the loss of the *Forward Ho* have given in a long report. It deals minutely with the complaints of ill-treatment which were preferred by the crew, and the conclusion arrived at may be guessed from the following extract:—

"Your Excellencies will gather from the foregoing remarks, based on the statements and information we have obtained, that the "printed report" from which we have quoted is, in the words of one of the witnesses, Mr. H. E. Williams, a passenger by the *Forward Ho*, "grossly exaggerated and in parts untrue," and could, we think, only have been written from malicious motives. It seems beyond question that Captain Wade did not ask for any assistance whatever from the officials of Omoye: consequently his statement when re-called at the Official Enquiry held on the 27th of December last at the British Consulate, Yokohama, to the effect that on landing from the wreck they were "very badly received by the people, and could get no assistance," must be absolutely false, and probably only made to cloak what might otherwise have been considered extraordinary conduct on his part, in allowing his vessel to remain at anchor on a perfectly fine day in an exposed bay, within about three miles of the entrance to a safe harbour, (Yamada) what little wind there was being a fair one for that entrance; and when, in addition to the two ship's boats available for purposes of towing or otherwise, some nine fishing boats, each with four or five men, were being made use of by the people of the vessel to land their goods, &c. It should also be remembered that the *Forward Ho* remained two days before sinking, and that during this time the pumps were never got to work, nor does it appear that an attempt was made any other way to keep the water under. At the expiration of this period she went down where anchored, near the centre of the bay."

According to returns recently published the tea-competition between India and China is progressing apace. As far as regards the United Kingdom, the imports in four years from the former country, increased by 20,500,000 lbs., while those of the latter decreased, in the same period, by 9,000,000 lbs.! In seven months last year India exported 185,000 lbs. to America, and about half-a-million pounds of tea to Australia. Considering that the growth of the former trade is altogether recent, and the latter only two years old, the figures mentioned are, to say the least, surprising.

According to a contemporary the silk industry is fast developing in America. The recent improvements and advances made in silk manufacture in the United States give ground for the assertion that American silk goods are better as well as cheaper than the foreign importations into the country. The raw-silk is chiefly imported from abroad — one fourth from Europe, and the remainder from Asia. Japan, however, appears to be the chief source of this supply, which is confined to the very best raw material, owing to the dearness of labor precluding the poorer kinds. American manufacturers devote much attention to the production of showy silks with a lustre. They are apparently unaware of the fact that the most lustrous of all silk—in an undyed state—is the Tusser silk of India. This is obtained from the *Antheræa paphia* or Tusser worm, which is the most widely distributed as well as the most important of the wild silk producers of India, and has been utilised for centuries. It feeds on a variety of plants, among them the Castor oil plant, and begins to spin its cocoons in six weeks from the time it is hatched. The silk is beginning to be used largely in France for certain fabrics. It is surprising that no efforts have been hitherto made to introduce this wild-silk-spinner, the Tusser worm, into the United States, where great attention is now devoted to the silkworm. Professor Rielly, late entomologist to the Department of Agriculture of Washington, has published an interesting brochure on the production of silk in the United States, in which the growth of silk industry in that country is fully discussed. Some idea of its importance may be gauged by the fact that upwards of 1,609,000 lbs. of raw-silk is now annually received from abroad, over 1,000,000 lbs. of which is from China and Japan.

Some fourteen or fifteen years ago the steamer *Thunder* belonging to Messrs. Apcar's Calcutta line was lost in the Bay of Bengal while on a voyage from China. She was supposed to have been caught in the centre of a Cyclone which raged about the time she was due, and to have sunk. From time to time there have been stories circulated in Calcutta to the effect that the hull of the steamer had been found on the Sunderbunds, but these were disregarded. She had on board 35 lacs of rupees in treasure. The *Englishman* now says that a sailor has so satisfied the Port Commissioners of the truth of some story which he told them, that they resolved to send one of their launches in search of the lost steamer. The sailor is said to declare that he has been on board the missing vessel, and he will point out the spot where she lies, in consideration of receiving a percentage on what may be recovered from her. The steamer *Teesta* was away in search of her at the time our Calcutta contemporary was writing.

We find the following in an American paper:—"The American Consul at Hongkong is a very careful officer. He gave a clean bill of health to the ship *Mary Tatham*, certifying that all on board had been vaccinated. A novel kind of virus was used in performing the operation. The genuine vaccine matter being scarce, a physician of great presence of mind inoculated all the Chinese passengers with mucilage. He evidently thought that it would answer the purpose as well as vaccine matter, but the Board of Heath of this city decided that it would not stick, and ordered all hands to be revaccinated."

The French version of the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaty of St. Petersburg has been translated and published by our contemporary the *Daily Press*. We note in the meantime one or two of the Articles which are of interest to merchants in China generally. The greater portion of the document is occupied with the regulations for the overland trade between the two empires. Article 5 provides that goods imported overland from Russia, by Russian Merchants, to Tientsin will discharge there an import duty equivalent to two thirds of the duty established by the tariff. Article 9 states that if these goods are exported from Tientsin by sea for destination to another Chinese port opened to foreign trade, they shall then pay the remaining third of the tariff duties: no duty will be levied on them in the other ports. On Chinese goods exported from Tientsin to Russia *viâ* Kalgan, the whole duties will be levied on their exit. On Chinese goods exported from Tientsin to Russian merchants *viâ* Kalgan there will be levied the whole duties of exportation: nevertheless goods of re-importation purchased at Tientsin as well as those purchased in another place and forwarded in transit to Tientsin for export to Russia, on which duty has already been paid, will not be charged a second time, and the half duty of re-importation paid at Tientsin will be returned to the merchant when the goods are exported to Russia within one year. Various articles on which no duty is levied under the tariff of 1858 are declared as free of duty, and they may be forwarded to interior markets on payment of a transit duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. The list comprises jewellery, provisions, metals of all kinds, liquors, utensils employed in houses and in ships, cutlery, glassware, and specie. Among the prohibited articles of trade is opium. Russian merchants are prohibited from transporting "goods belonging to Chinese, whilst making them pass for their property." In the Articles regulating the Overland trade, it is provided that Russian merchants who despatch goods from Kiachta and from the country of Kertchinsk to Tientsin are bound to make them pass by Kalgan, Dounba and Tungchow, and the same way is to be taken by the goods directed to Tientsin from the Russian frontier by Kobdo and Koui-houa-tchen, and for these trade papers are to be issued. The Russian goods may be returned for sale at Kalgan, and if not sold there the owner may forward them to Toun-tcheou (Tung-chow?) or Tientsin. There are no articles specially referring to the Overland Tea trade.

For a variety news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

THE PRINCE OF TUN.

Of the three surviving brothers of the late Emperor Hsien Fêng the one best known to foreigners is of course his Imperial Highness Kung Ch'in-wang, usually referred to in Chinese as the Sixth Prince. His younger brother Ch'un, the Seventh Prince, and father of the reigning Emperor, is less familiar to us, and is generally credited with being the uncompromising foe of foreigners. This may be true in a political sense, but we are able to recal at least one instance in which the Seventh Prince, who happened to be staying at the same Temple as a foreign gentleman intent on botanical researches, treated him with the utmost courtesy and cordiality, even going so far as to appoint an hour to receive him for a friendly conversation and the inevitable cup of tea. The position of Prince Ch'un at Court is of course of an exceedingly difficult and delicate nature. It is probable that when the Emperor attains his majority the Seventh Prince may be raised to the *otium cum dignitate* of T'ai Shang Huang-ti,—"Emperor above the Emperor"—in which he would hold precisely the same position *quoad* his son as an Empress Dowager towards the reigning monarch. But as matters stand at present, it is impossible for him to see his son except in private and in an informal manner. Were he to attend Court in public, he would either have to *k'o-t'ou* to his own child —which is a sufficiently horrifying idea to a Chinese—or the Emperor would have to *k'o-t'ou* to one of his own subjects, which would be an equal outrage on propriety. He therefore only sees his son unofficially, and devotes himself to supervising the lad's education in the privacy of the inner apartments. But there is yet another member of the Imperial fraternity, the eldest of the three, who is known as the Fifth Prince. This gentleman lives in a rather tumble-down looking palace with green tiles just inside the Ch'i-hua Mên, and is said to be a very original character. He holds the sinecure post of President of the Tsung Jên Fu 宗人府, or Court of the Imperial Clan, a department which regulates all affairs relating to the Emperor's kindred, and preserves the Yü Tieh 玉牒 or Genealogical Record. In this capacity he has the title of Tsung Ch'ing 宗卿, or Prince-regulator of the Affairs of the Imperial Clan. The Prince is both popular and poor. Many are the stories told at the Capital about the escapades of the Prince of Tun. On one occasion he went to the Palace in a very seedy sedan-chair. After he had been there some time the Prince of Kung arrived, and also went in for audience. While the latter was engaged inside the Prince of Tun came out again, and espied the handsome palanquin of his younger brother. "Whose is this chair?" he asked the attendants. "It belongs to the Sixth Prince," was the reply. "Just the one I wanted," rejoined his Imperial Highness; and before the servants of Prince Kung could recover from their surprise the Fifth Prince stepped nimbly into his brother's chair, and was carried off in triumph. Whether the Sixth Prince saw the point of the joke when he came out and found the shabby equipage that had been left behind in the place of his own handsome turn-out, history does not record; but this much is vouched for, that sooner than accept the exchange, his Imperial Highness trudged back to his palace on foot. Soon afterwards the brothers met, and the interview is described as having been like that of the two augurs who did *not* laugh. Not a word was said about the elder Prince's escapade, and the demeanour of the two was characterised by the most scrupulous solemnity and politeness. Sometimes, however, the Prince of Tun's vagaries take a more generous form. One day, so the story goes, a very poor carter, with a cart of the worst and most ricketty description, and drawn by a donkey instead of the mule which is employed by all but the very poorest, was hailed by a shabby-looking person about half-a-mile from the palace of the Prince of Tun. The shabby man took the inside place, and began to chat with the carter, who was sitting as usual on the shaft. The conversation turned upon the Imperial family: and the fare, who was apparently a stranger in Peking, evinced a good deal of curiosity to hear all about the much talked-of Prince of Tun. The carter, who like the rest of his race was a gossipy, simple sort of man, informed the stranger of everything he knew. The Prince of Kung, he said, was not very popular; he had the reputation of receiving too many presents, and enriching himself at the expense of the people. But the Prince of Tun, he thought, was not open to that sort of charge. "What kind of a person is the Fifth Prince?" enquired the shabby man. "A very good man, indeed," replied the carter. "And does he never take bribes?" pursued the fare. "Not he," was the reply; "but people do say that he sometimes waylays the fine presents that are being carried to the Prince of Kung, and keeps them for himself—just by way of a joke, you know; and of course the Prince of Kung does not dare object." This idea seemed to amuse the stranger vastly. Then the carter asked where he should set him down. "Drive me to the Liu-yeh Fu"—Prince Kung's palace—said the fare. When they were within a reasonable distance of the door the carter stopped. The stranger asked why he did not go on. The carter replied that it was not permitted to go further in that direction. The shabby person however insisted on his proceeding, and the carter eventually did so, protesting that if he got into trouble his fare should bear the blame. In a few minutes the dirty cart, with the donkey, and the shabby men inside, drew up at the palace of the Sixth Prince. The front doors were immediately flung open, and a cry was raised by all the servants in attendance, "The Fifth Prince has arrived!" The carter looked round in trepidation for the approaching cortège, and heartily wished himself a mile underground; when his shabby fare, jumping out, indulged in a goodnatured laugh at the poor man's terror, telling him he need not fear, for he was no other than the Prince of Tun himself. That was the last occasion, however, on which the carter drove that cart and donkey; for the next day the Fifth Prince sent him a present of a new and handsome vehicle with a good stout mule, by means of which he has been earning a comfortable living ever since.—Stories of this kind, be they strictly true in every particular or not, are constantly told about the Prince of Tun, and we may see in him a member of the Imperial family who, without any political position to compare with that of his more illustrious brother, has achieved an amount of popularity amongst the common people that cannot be without its value to the reigning dynasty.

THE REVISED VERSION AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

The issue of the *Contemporary Review* for March contains several valuable articles which all worthy of perusal, amongst which is one entitled 'The Revised Version and its Assailants' by Canon Farrar. This will be read with interest wherever the much praised and much abused Revised New Testament has been circulated. Canon Farrar is a sound classical scholar as well as a most liberal-minded theologian, and any opinion expressed by him is, at least, deserving of being received with respect. The reason he assigns for writing the article is, that the attacks which have been made upon the Revised Version have been so numerous and so severe that any one who feels the extreme value of the work is justified in coming forward to express, at least for himself, his deep sense of gratitude to the Revisers. He then briefly quotes a few of the recent criticisms, all of which he dismisses in silence, probably considering them to be unworthy of reply. A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, however, does not escape so easily. Canon Farrar speaks of him as one who has evidently scented the battle from afar, who leaps into the arena with unmistakeable delight in the fray, and not content with raising his war-whoop and brandishing his tomahawk in a style which is perfectly terrific to quiet persons, indulges in a shout of confident victory before a single combatant has met him in the field. He is further described as becoming archaic and prophetic as the iron tears fall in showers down his cheeks from contemplation of the depra-

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

vity of the offenders whom he has been laying low. Canon Farrar hopes that even those of the public who have not the requisite training to be able to enter with personal knowledge into the merits of the controversy will not for a moment be misled by all the sound and fury of this *Quarterly* Reviewer, which, if it does not "signify nothing," admits at any rate of being very calmly and decisively answered. The Revisers themselves, the Canon says, if they thought it worth while to speak, could refute most of his assertions with an overwhelming mass of demonstration; but fortunately he has written in a style which refutes himself. The Reviewer gives it as his opinion that the Revisers "have shown themselves singularly deficient in their critical acquaintance with Greek." To this Canon Farrar replies that among them were not only some of the most consummate Greek scholars in England, but others, who, in additional to unrivalled scholarship and accuracy, have devoted their lives to sacred studies. Combined with these were men so learned, so dispassionate, so eminent alike in literature and in theology, as to be scarcely less competent for their task. There is not one of these, Canon Farrar very confidently asserts, whose separate opinion is not to the full as valuable as that of the Reviewer, be he who he may. Their *collective* opinion, or the opinion of a majority of two-thirds of them, has thus the very highest authority. Canon Farrar quotes the remark of Plato that "it is not reasonable to assume that a wise man is talking nonsense," and asks whether it is even possible to conceive that twenty-four of our best English scholars, carefully and impartially chosen, should, with a host of previous versions in their hands, and all the aids of nineteen centuries before them, sit for some three thousand hours over a period of ten years, and after five or six careful revisions, produce a work so hopelessly bad as the *Quarterly* Reviewer, to his own satisfaction, has made it out. The Translators in 1611 had to endure equally, if not more, hostile criticism, as is shown by one or two extracts given by Canon Farrar, who says the Authorised Version won an easy victory over such attacks. And so will the Revised. The main portion of the article is devoted to the objections of Sir Edmund Becket, who, though he hits hard in a thoroughly English way, shows nothing of that most repellent of all phenomena—the wrath of an aggrieved theologian. This writer takes exception to the manner in which the Revisers use or omit the definite article, and the tenses or aorists of verbs. Canon Farrar quotes several passages, and after having lucidly explained the principles by which the Revisers were actuated, says that reasons might be offered for their accuracy and scores of passages might be adduced in which they restore some deep and unnoticed thought of the sacred writer. Those who have read 'Eternal Hope' will, perhaps, be disappointed to find that Canon Farrar has very little to say concerning the passages referring to "hell," "eternal punishment," etc. Sir Edmund Beckett objects to "*The* hell of fire," in Matt. V. 32. Canon Farrar agrees with him, and says the Revisers ought to have *transliterated* the technical Hebrew word Gehenna into English, as by so doing a vast amount of glaring and dangerous error might have been dispelled. "Hell," he says—in the popular dogmatism even of learned theologians—means a punishment exclusively everlasting; "Gehenna," the technical Hebrew word used by our Lord and His Apostles, meant, as a matter of the most absolute certainty—a punishment *normally terminable*. Something more than this might have been expected from a theologian who, in the book above referred to, most solemnly and positively asserts in forcible and eloquent terms that not one of the three words "damnation," "hell," and "everlasting" ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles, and that, being—in our present acceptation of them—in the notion (that is) which all uneducated persons attach to them—simply *mistranslations*, they most unquestionably will not stand unexplained in the revised version of the Bible if the revisers have understood their duty. Pressure of space compels us unwillingly to pass over several interesting and important passages in this ably written article. The writer does not pretend to say that he agrees with the revisers in every instance, and that there are not some things in their Revision which he regrets. But even where he differs from them in judgment, he does so with the extremest deference, and with the feeling that, after all, they—being so many and so competent—may be in the right. In spite of the bitter attacks which have been made upon their Version, he predicts that it will come to be regarded by ever-increasing numbers as one of the greatest boons which have been bestowed upon them by the learning, the fearlessness, and the faithfulness of the ripest scholars and divines whom the nineteenth century can boast.

THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

The Mahommedan traders who brought opium and poppy seeds to China many centuries ago, thought as little of the mischief they were doing to a populous country, as did the Portuguese supercargoes who previous to 1775 conducted the trade in Indian opium at Canton. The Arabian conquest of Persia brought eastward the Mahommedans and their usages. The Persian Prince, who driven to China from his country by the arms of the victorious Caliphate, found a refuge there under the protection of one of the T'ang Emperors, was the precursor of a swarm of Mahommedan merchants and colonists. But the late Archimandrite Palladius has shewn that it was more in the Sung dynasty than in the T'ang that the Mahommedan colonization of China assumed dimensions of importance. With this agrees the circumstance that the extensive influence of the Mahommedans in the introduction of precious stones, rose-water, brocade, opium, and other articles of trade into China was later than the T'ang. Yet in the T'ang dynasty the word *mi-nang* "rice bag," is used for the poppy in the writings of at least one eminent versifier. The "bag" is the poppy-head; the "rice" is the small rice, or small round millet of North China, which the poppy seed resembles in size and shape. In the Sung dynasty the name *ying-su* came into general use, and means "jar millet," from the resemblance of the poppy-head to the jar called *ying*. The Mahommedans introduced the practice of drinking an infusion of poppy-juice. This continued to be done till tobacco and tobacco-smoking were introduced about A.D. 1610 * at Amoy.

The basis of opium-smoking is to be found in tobacco-smoking. The Chinese would never have invented the one if they had not first been taught the other. The first mention of opium-smoking in the laws of China so far as is known at present is in the year 1730. In that year, trade in opium and opening opium-shops were made illegal, and punishable by statute with banishment and death by strangulation. It was a century before this time that tobacco-smoking was prohibited. The Philippine Islands† were the source from which tobacco was derived, and it was in the provinces of Canton and Fukien that the plant become naturalized in China for the first time. The mention of Fukien as the part of the Empire where the habit of tobacco-smoking first took root and became universal‡ supports the view that the sailors and traders of that province, accustomed to visit Manila, were the first to introduce it. The cultivation soon spread to North China, where the plant grows vigorously in all the provinces from Manchuria to Kansu. It will probably never be known who was the unhappy person that made the experiment of smoking opium with tobacco in his tobacco-pipe, and was so pleased with the result that he returned to it again and invited his friends to imitate him. But that opium-smoking originated in this way is extremely likely, because we find that the water-tobacco of which many Chinese smokers are so fond contains both opium and arsenic. The object in introducing these drugs was to increase and modify the narcotic effect. Both of these substances would be smoked in this way experimentally

* See 物理小識 Ch. 9, 24, "end of the reign of Wan-li."

† See the work called 金壺浪墨 p. 25.

‡ In the work called 蓴鄉贅筆 published in the reign of Kang-hsi. See section on the Customs of the Wu country.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

because they were previously known to be narcotics. The next step would be to smoke opium by itself by burning it in the flame of a lamp instead of mixing it with tobacco. This would be done to increase the enlivening effect which it produces as much as possible. We are told§ that water-tobacco was invented at Lanchow in Kansu province some time during the reign of Chien Lung, and that the peculiar brass pipe used by smokers of this kind of tobacco was first made at that time and at that place. This suggests a northern or north-western origin for opium smoking, and in the absence of definite information we shall require to be content with this supposition. It may be objected that the native descriptions found in the memorials of Viceroys early in this century when the Government become alarmed at the rapid spread of opium-smoking, point to Canton as the originating centre of this evil. But it may be observed that their eyes were fixed on the foreigner and the foreign trade as bringing misfortune on their country, while the existence of the habit in connection with native poppy cultivation excited less of their attention. They did not reflect on what now appears to have been the fact, that the habit of opium-smoking already existing in the country was the cause of the rapid sale of the opium sent to Canton in 1775 by the East India Company and in subsequent years. They seem to have taken for granted that the foreigners taught the Chinese to smoke opium in order to create a demand for the drug. Some Chinese writers say so in plain words. "The different barbarian nations came trading to Canton in order to see what we were fondest of. It happened just then that our dynasty had sent out an expeditionary force, and conquered Turkestan, thus extending our territory 20,000 *li*. All the barbarians were alarmed and became extremely uneasy. England in India was very near Thibet, and felt this uneasiness especially. She therefore imitated the old policy of the Dutch in Java, and made, for the first time, opium for smoking, in order to do harm to China."‖ This does not agree with the fact that the law against the sale of opium under the name *ya p'ien yen* was made contraband in 1730, and that the master of an opium-smoking establishment was then made liable to be strangled, and that these laws continued in force till they were made more severe in the reign of Tao Kuang. The true origin of opium-smoking must be looked for in the native cultivation of the poppy and of the tobacco-plant, combined with the habit of smoking which came to the country with the last of these two plants.

One word more. The second mention of opium in the published code of the Great Pure Dynasty is in 1816. It is in an Edict pressing on the officials at Canton the duty of searching all foreign vessels for opium in accordance with law. Seven years later the subject of another Decree is the growth of the poppy, the wide-spread habit of opium-smoking, and the manufacture of native opium. Afterwards in 1831 the Censor Chao Cheng-hu describes the extent of poppy cultivation. He mentions specially in the province of Che-kiang the prefectures of Taichow, Ningpo, Shao-hsing, Wenchow and Yenchow. The other provinces conspicuous for poppy cultivation at that time were Canton, Fukien and Yunnan. The Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces were ordered to make inquiries, extinguish the cultivation, and punish the cultivators with all concerned in the trade. The foreign opium trade caused this great increase in the manufacture of native opium in the southern provinces on account of the prices realized, but the love of opium-smoking and the knowledge of the way to manufacture the drug were already in the country a century before.

§ See Chin-hu-lang-mo, the work cited above.

‖ Chin-hu-lang-mo Chap. 1, page 26.

REVIEW.

Travels and Researches in the Interior of China. By E. Colborne Baber. A Supplementary Paper of the Royal Geographical Society.

I.

Mr. Baber says that he passed under the Western Gate of Chung King on the morning of the 8th July, 1877, his project being to make an excursion to the sacred mountain of Omi, thence *viâ* Ta-chou to descend into Yunnan by way of Chien-chung, and from Yunnan he intended to return by following as closely as possible the banks of the Upper Yangtsze. He gives many interesting notes of the first part of his journey through Szechuen, and regarding its history he remarks that a little conversation with natives soon satisfies the traveller that Szechuen is practically a young province. "They speak of Kang Hsi and Kien Lung as monarchs of remote antiquity, and their chronology hardly reaches further back than the end of the Mings, about 1645. That the country was peopled or rather repeopled, in the early part of the present dynasty, is, however, an historical fact that does not require any additional proof." There is no Chinese history of the anarchy which followed the Tartar invasion when the province was depopulated, but some account of it is to be found in De Mailla's history. Regarding Chang Hsien-chung who gained possession of Szechuen in 1644 and proclaimed himself Emperor of the West in Ch'êng-tu, De Mailla gives the following "list of some of the reforms which the imperial Nihilist introduced." His simple plan of Government, Mr. Baber says, was literally to condemn all his subjects to summary execution :—

Massacred.—32,310 undergraduates ; 3,000 eunuchs ; 2,000 of his own troops ; 27,000 Buddhist priests ; 600,000 inhabitants of Ch'êng-tu ; 280 of his own concubines ; 400,000 wives of his troops ; everybody else in the province. *Destroyed.*—Every building in the province. *Burnt.*—Everything inflammable. This programme appears to have been got through in about five years, 1644—1649. Many stories are current about this singular potentate ; among others the following detail, not recounted by the historian, which occurred after the capture of Ch'êng-tu. By way of diverting his wife, to whom he seems to have been devotedly attached, he cut off the feet of the women who had been slaughtered and built three pagodas with them. Unhappily his material was not quite sufficient to complete the third monument, and the artistic eye of his empress detected the lack of symmetry, whereupon the humorous monarch chopped off her feet and added them to the summit.

Few of the nation survived, and the Szechuenese say that when the Tartars came the only people left for them to massacre were the soldiers of Chang Hsien-chung. The present inhabitants of the southern part of the province at any rate are the descendents of immigrants who came in from the east under the present dynasty. At Nan-Chini Mr. Baber saw what is a rare sight in China—a pagoda in course of construction, which he describes thus :—

Five stages were already completed, reaching a height of 60 Chinese feet, the lowermost storey being of stone, and solid, *i.e.* without any hollow interior space, and having a base of 11 yards square. The second storey, of brick, was octagonal externally and circular inside, the thinnest part of the wall measuring eight feet. The third storey was in the same style, but the fourth and remaining stages were octagonal inside and out, and the rest of the tower was to be completed on the same plan to a total height of 130 feet. A very frail segmental scaffolding outside enabled the builders to raise their materials, but access could also be gained by ladders placed inside. There seemed to be no scamping of work, and although the tower was to have been finished from foundation to spire in six months, the bricklayers were proceeding very leisurely and intermittently with their business. The bricks were in course of manufacture in sheds below, and the stone had been quarried from the base of the hill. The estimated cost of the monument was given me by several independent informants at between thirty and forty thousand taels, equal to about 10,000*l*., which, as the solid contents may be approximately calculated at about 50,000 cubic feet, gives the heavy rate of one pound sterling per five feet. But it is notorious that if these pagodas are built for any other purpose than the benign geomantic influence which they shed over the country-side, it is for the advantages which they bring to local committees of construction.

He remarks on this, that a population which subscribes for such costly and unproductive works must be fairly well to do ; but perhaps a more convincing proof of affluence is found in the numerous bridges of the province, massive and even luxurious causeways, which would fully satisfy the sense of symmetry were it not for some defect in the curve of the arches. The bridges are far superior to anything of the kind in Eastern China. He found in the Abbot of Chieh-yin-tien a very intelligent ecclesiastic, whose mind had been enlarged by many journeys, passages on steamers, a visit to Shanghai, and a ride on the Woosung railway. The Abbot said that Wu-t'ai Shan is the most ancient holy place in China, and contains a statue which stood there before Buddhism was preached. But Mount O is more strange and wonderful. Pilgrims are beguiled by the chant of invocations while ascending the Mount, and straying from the road have on a sudden descried in the thickest parts of the forest immense halls, in which images of purest gold are seated upon jewelled thrones. Then they have been daintily fed and delicately lodged, and guided on the morrow to the main path ; but never after have they been able to find the abodes of their mysterious hosts. Ascending Mount O Mr. Baber found himself standing on the brink of the Suicides' Cliff, perhaps the highest precipice in the world.

The edge is guarded by chains and posts which for further precaution one is not allowed to touch ; but as the posts stand out a little over the precipice, one can easily look down without holding by them. The abyss was nearly full of mist, and I could not see more than 400 or 500 feet into it. The face of the rock seemed vertical. When I first caught sight of the mountain from a distance of 50 miles or more, it might have been likened to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

a crouching lion decapitated by a downright stroke close to the shoulders, the fore feet remaining in position. The down-cleft surface, *i.e.* the precipice, looked not more than 15° out of the vertical, but the steepest profile was not visible from that point of view. So far as I could estimate, the upper two-thirds at least of the mountain are cut sheer down in this manner. My results for the height give 11,100 feet above the sea for the summit, and 1,700 feet for the country below; but from a cause which I need not here explain, the measurement is open to a suspicion of error to the amount of about 500 feet in the case of the summit. Even if that allowance be deducted, this tremendous cliff is still a good deal more than a mile high. Naturally enough, it is with some trepidation that pilgrims approach this fearsome brink; but they are drawn to it by the hope of beholding the mysterious apparition known as the "Fo-kuang" or "Glory of Buddha," which floats in mid-air half-way down. So many eye-witnesses had told me of this wonder that I could not doubt; but I gazed long and steadfastly into the gulf without success and came away disappointed but not incredulous. It was described to me as a circle of brilliant and many-coloured radiance, broken on the outside with quick flashes, and surrounding a central disk as bright as the sun, but more beautiful. Devout Buddhists assert that it is an emanation from the aureole of Buddha, and a visible sign of the holiness of Mount O.

Two Baptist missionaries informed Mr. Baber that they had seen this meteor, and that it was only visible when the precipice was more or less clothed in mist. They relate that it resembles a golden sun-like disc, enclosed in the ring of prismatic colours, more closely blended than in a rainbow. The glory seemed to be about 2,000 feet below them, and could only be seen from the edge of the precipice. They were told that it is sometimes visible at night. While a good deal surprised they were not startled by the spectacle, which they would consider remarkable rather than astonishing, and are disposed to call it a very impressive phenomenon. Almost all the buildings on the lower slopes of Mount O are monasteries: the land is church property and there are 2,000 monks. Nearly the whole land is covered with forest. The entire description of the holy places and the statues in them is very interesting. There is a copper statue of Buddha, and a bronze image of an elephant twelve feet high, which was cast in honour of a descent of P'u-hsien on the mountain in the form of the quadruped. But Mr. Baber thinks it may be an allusion to the White Elephant with six tusks which the mother of Buddha saw before his birth. Mr. Baber made a few notes on the local industries of the districts through which he passed. He saw the brine wells at Neichang, and at another place where the borings are more than 2,000 feet deep, and remarks that there is no Chinese industry where steam power could be used with such excellent results. At Yung ch'uan he found a curious trade established, that of pickling frogs. The creatures are captured by angling; the hind legs are cut off, salted, dried, and sprinkled with cayenne. Heat apoplexy and sunstroke are common among the Szechuenese, who were said by the inhabitants of another province to be more susceptible on account of the thinness of their skins. Some children in Szechuen are not weaned until five years of age or more. Mr. Baber saw an odd instance of the manners, customs, and domestic regulations of the people. A young woman was lying on her stomach in the road-way; her sister was sitting on her back and holding her firmly by the pigtail, while her husband beat her about the hips with a large chunk of granite. It turned out that the wife had held and acted upon views as to the testimony which she should give in a disputed case, which were at variance with her husband's interests. This was his way of reasoning with her, and the sister was showing her sympathy with the wife. In the T'ung district it is thought dangerous to eat eggs which are sold in the market, as many of the country people are afflicted with leprosy, and the hens pick up their spittle from the ground, which causes them to lay leprous eggs.

Outports.

PEKING.

This is not a place for news. We look to Tientsin and Shanghai for details of events transpiring at our own doors. Important state papers do not appear in the little dirty yellow daily *Gazette*. We cannot communicate to you important public questions and we disdain to retail gossip, even if that commodity existed at the Capital, which it does not. We have nothing to write against Protestant missionaries, or Exeter Hall. We are not pronounced pro-opiumists and we have no data upon which to base wild calculations about the native growth of opium. We may know how much opium an acre of land will produce, but we do not know how many thousands or millions of acres are under cultivation. We are looking forward to cheap coals from the Kaiping mines; but it appears that things there are not in the happiest condition. Here we draw our inspiration as usual from Tientsin and Shanghai. The public mind may be exercised about *fêng shui* and the threatened loss of trade to carters and boatmen by the advent of the iron horse and foreign machinery. The Throne may tremble at the excitement caused by these progressive ideas, and the Eastern Tombs with their Imperial tenants may experience calamity from the opening of these famous mines. The Dragon may even have his body split in two; but it ought to be remembered that similar action has been taken in times gone by when the mines were wrought in the native method. Some time in the reign of Tao Kuang, if I mistake not, the mines were closed for a considerable time. So it will be with the present excitement. It will die very shortly, and matters will go on as before. This is the rule in China with all things, good or bad.

Cold north winds with frost at night have been more than usually frequent at late. Departing guests we hear have been tied to the banks of the Peiho for periods too long to be comfortable, and their course has not been much expedited on embarkation at Tientsin.

We have just heard that Dr. S. W. Williams of Newhaven has fallen on the pavement and broken his arm. It is hoped that this accident may not be attended with any serious results at his age. While at Peking he broke his collar-bone while prosecuting his botanical researches. The new edition of his invaluable "Middle Kingdom" will not, we trust, suffer a day in publication by this accident to its distinguished author.

The closing of the Kaiping coal mines and the stoppage of the locomotive are backward steps for the time being. Much money has been sunk in the enterprise, however, and it is hardly to be expected that this effort to frustrate the northern Viceroy will succeed, although the very highest official has reason to fear that his best intentions will be frustrated by some Censorial harpy. This step on the part of Li Hung-chang was one of the most hopeful signs of progress in China, and a token of the recuperative power that had begun.

But now that Japan is advancing with such rapid strides, we may suppose that the reaction upon China must come sooner or later. One obstacle to progress it seems to us lies in the multitude of irresponsible and incompetent foreign advisers. Another obstacle to progress has certainly been found in the inferior work done by foreign firms for the Chinese. Their early lessons in dredgers and other matters have taught them a lessen. Honesty and not shoddy is the best policy. We should not be astonished to learn that the telegraph business is also attacked, for we hear it does not pay and the Government will not care for such an expensive toy in times of peace at any rate. How long these times will last, it is impossible to say.

1st April.

On the evening of Saturday, the 8th, about 6.30 p.m. a distant shock of earthquake was felt here. The windows rattled and the house shook for about two or three seconds.

We referred lately to certain pensions paid out on account of deaths, etc. in the Taiping rebellion. Last year false documents were presented by some under-officials of the Board of Revenue, whereby the allowances of certain persons were drawn. Two of the delinquents were executed in consequence, and the rest fled. Again a similar affair has come up, or rather, further evidence of the criminality of the last lot. Four persons presented their bills the other day, amounting to Tls. 50, but it was discovered that the money had been already paid. Thus the innocent suffer through these official scoundrels. What a depth of corruption, to deprive these poor widows of their allowances! Side by side with this we have further evidence of the corruption attending substitutes, also lately referred to by us. The other day the President of the Board of Civil Office was appointed to question the candidates aspiring to office after or during the late official scrutiny, and it was found that one man did not know his mother's name; another did not know he had a brother, and a third had forgotten the year when he first received official appointment. Of course it was evident there was some deception being practised, and the three men were consequently sent to the Board of Punishments. Serve them right.

One of the great hindrances to purity of administration is the enormous number of hangers-on at every yamen. Their name is Legion. They are like a set of wolves ready to spring upon their prey, and their enforced idleness and long waiting for office, the spending of all their substance in the meantime, and perhaps in some cases undertaking the most menial employments, whets their teeth, and once in office the poor people are unmercifully fleeced. An official's sole aim is to make as much money as quickly and as easily as he can, and then to retire and live upon the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains.

In Kueichou there are over 300 of these applicants for office. The Throne is memorialised not to send any more to that province at present. If the state of the expectants is so bad in Kueichou, I am informed that it is worse in Kiangsu and still more so in Canton. Where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together. The law forbids men to hold office in their native province. This is a good rule, preventing nepotism and the wholesale advancement to office of relations, friends and hangers-on down to some unknown generation (for we hear of the brother-relationship still existing after 200 years.) At the same time it is hard upon honest expectants, who have got to collect their all, which may not be much at the most, and to proceed to a distant province and there to wait till hope deferred empties their pockets, if it does nothing else. If they are opium-smokers their case as regards funds must be pitiable indeed, and if they are not addicted to the pipe, the chances are that they will fall into other temptation. The having nothing to do is quite enough to drive these poor people to the momentary solace of the seductive stimulant.

I see an Ancestral Hall is requested by the Viceroy Li at Kuh-an Hsien to the late prefect Li of Shun-tien Fu (Peking.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

This way of marking the worth of an official is good. It stimulates his successors in office and others to follow his example. On the 1st and 15th of each month, the local magistrate will have to repair thither to prostrate himself; a tacit acknowledgment of his virtues, and a resolve (not always however carried out, although implied) to follow in his steps. This official died here over a year ago.

In these days when exterritoriality and restrictions to trade are discussed, it is interesting to read that it was not always, so in China. In 1685 Kang Hsi determined that foreigners should be at liberty to carry on their commercial pursuits in any port of China they might choose. This privilege was withdrawn in 1717 upon the representation of a military mandarin, that the Europeans were men of unruly, fierce, and savage passions, and that "free trade" was pregnant with danger. In this year all Chinese subjects were prohibited holding communication with countries south of China. In 1723 the prohibition of 1717 was removed, and the Chinese allowed to become competitors in foreign trade. In 1718 the people of Macao, through the kind offices of the Jesuit Schaal at Peking, were graciously exempted from this general restriction. On account of the troubles with Koxinga in Formosa all Chinese who dwelt near the sea were ordered in 1662 under penalty of death to withdraw inland 30 *li*.

The Censors have been sending up memorials complaining of Tso for picking out officials and having them transferred to Nanking. The Emperor admits the practice is not according to custom and rule, and gives orders that in future these officials must not be chosen according merely to fancy and private ends. Tso's character is of course sufficiently well known to place him above the suspicion of seeking private ends or interests in the selections he has made. A sturdy, honest, and determined official like Tso is sure to make enemies. He has already inaugurated his viceroyate by turning out incompetent officials, and more are likely to follow. The officials dread this, and hence the advocacy of their cause by a few Censors who ought rather to rejoice at the purity of Tso's administration. If he cannot find good men in his own provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Anhuei, then he appeals for certain northern men of known capacity. We hope he will ask and obtain more, and that others may be stimulated to do the same, notwithstanding "olo" custom to the contrary. The Kiangnan officials do not bear a good name up north. They are false, and hence Tso's want of confidence in them. "If only 50 per cent of their language could be believed then they might be reckoned good men and true." Such was the verdict given to me of their character by an old southern scholar, whose family had originally come from one of these provinces.

The list of successful candidates of the first rank who have passed the Metropolitan Scrutiny, is published, and they will be taken note of. They are to be the future Chifus and Taotais of the Empire.

The Yellow River is never forgotten. It is continually changes its bed; sometimes very broad—at other times narrow. Now is the time to have its banks looked to, to prevent inundations in the rainy season.

About 200 soldiers are now on duty at the various gates of the Palace and every one who seeks admission has to present a wooden board, which he carries attached to his waist, issued by the Household Yamen, and which has the characters of the yamen and the seal burnt in upon it. This strictness is the result of the late palace pilferings by the bands of thieves, some of whom were executed. It seems necessary to take these precautions.

Mr. Holcombe has for the third time gone down to Tientsin. We presume the late missionary troubles at Chi-nan Fu are the occasion of there frequent visits. Mr. Groves spends another week with us here. He has won golden opinions. He was successful in getting into the Temple of Heaven, but we will not venture to say that he did not get in like some who are elsewhere condemned for gaining access to the sheep-fold, or the slaughter house as in the present case, by climbing up some other way. The German Minister, whose health seems now much better, has gone out for a month to a temple on the plain west of the city. The races come off next week and sporting men are busy training. One indefatigable Shanghai gentleman who has come up to study Chinese for two years, proposes to get his wind and bring himself into condition by walking to the Race Course and back every morning, and to take his Chinese teacher with him so as not to lose any time. This is a fine example of perseverance. It strikes me as something worthy the attention of British mercantile houses at Shanghai, that they should copy the example of some other nationalities, and send their junior partners to Peking for a year or two to study Chinese. It is perhaps quite as necessary for them to learn Chinese as for the Consular and Customs people. No doubt it would be strongly opposed by the compradores, for it would to a large extent do away with their lucrative "pigeon" and add immensely to the comfort and and economy of trade by enabling the merchant to buy direct from the producer and manufacturer. I commend this idea to our British merchants.

11th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palace thefts and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shên Wu, Tung and Hsi Flowery gates. In front of the Wu gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Mên. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has one official and ten soldiers in charge. The four gates of the Forbidden City have also each one officer and ten soldiers, whereas formerly they had one officer and five soldiers, or only half the strength. These latter kept watch and ward at each gate, below or at the foot of the *matows* to the wall. At each gate there is such an inclined road to the top of the wall. Now by the new arrangement, they are to be on the top of the wall at each of the jetties, where tents are erected for their use. At night they are to take their long spears and perambulate from gate to gate. Besides other places inside the palace walls, such as the Tai-ho Tien, the Chao-teh and Chên-tu gates are to be carefully examined every night by the Princes, Dukes and great Ministers with their men. Each day a report is to be sent in, giving the names of the officers and men and the district examined. And as to the opening of the gates of the Forbidden City, they are to go back to the old arrangement of not opening them before 2 or 3 o'clock a.m., which is not far from daylight and therefore there will be the less temptation to ill-disposed persons to secrete themselves with a view to pilfering or stealing. At present and for some considerable time the gates have been opened at midnight, and so rascals have got admission in the dark. This is no longer to be tolerated. Formerly all the under-officials, cooks, etc., in the palace were obliged to carry a *yao pai* or board, attached to their girdle, and on going out and coming in, it was examined. It is now ordered that these be again carried, and if any one is found without this pass, woe to the offender—he is to be bound and carried to prison. The residence of the Heir Apparent called *ako so*, the word *ako* denoting the son of the Emperor, is also to be examined on the 1st and 15th of each moon. There being no son at present, the doors are closed and soldiers are on guard. Moreover, the liberty which has hitherto been granted of visiting the lakes, buildings and grounds outside the West Flowery gate, is withdrawn.

The other day when Mr. Groves and party were visiting the Ming Tombs, they met a distinguished Chinese nobleman—a marquis—a descendant of one of the former Ming dynasty emperors and the representative of that family. He memorialised the Emperor last year that the villagers were making inroads on the Tombs and cutting down trees and the Emperor has ordered the Prefect of Shun-tien Fu (Peking) to examine and report. When a new dynasty aspires to and grasps 'all under heaven' the sons and grandsons of the former reigning house are executed; nephews and more distant relations are however spared, and official positions and honours are bestowed upon them. The present Marquis Chêng-tuan is such an individual.

Chang Chih-tung, well known on account of his outspoken memorial *in re* the Russian difficulty with China, and who is now Governor of Shansi, reports that his soldiery is very defective and that he has consequently dismissed all the incompetent and levied others.

A district Magistrate in Szechuen who was accused of embezzlement of funds has paid up his debts, and the accusation is withdrawn. This is hardly what we call 'convenience' money. He has disgorged his unlawful gains only to save his reputation, and secures perhaps still further opportunities for carrying on his nefarious practices. It is reported by the Governor of Kuangsi that the new appointments to office are all satisfactory. No more need be dismissed, for all are considered competent. It would be well to give Tso marching orders to go through each province dismissing the incompetent. It would doubtless be found that China had not enough honest talent to govern her three hundred millions, although the Offices and Boards are crowded with applicants. The competitive system and the non-development of her resources have thrown China's talent all in the direction of the mandarinate.

There is a strange custom said to exist among thieves in China. They prepare a composition of some medicated ingredient, supposed to be aconite, and lighting it, blow it into the room to be robbed by means of a tube through a hole previously made (not a difficult thing in Chinese houses with paper windows and doors.) The inmates are thus anæsthetisised or at least deprived of the power of speech and locomotion, and the thieves enter and do their work. In vain does the proprietor being robbed see the burglars. He cannot move limb or tongue. It is said that water absorbs this poison, and so for this purpose it is not uncommon for wealthy people to sleep with a basin of water at their heads. It is called *mên hsiang* or *hsiun hsiang*, to suffocate or asphyxiate with incense. I wonder if there is really any truth in this. If so it is a very clever procedure.

Mr. Ohlmer, an old Peking favourite, has just returned from a well-earned furlough. He relieves Mr. Hillier in the meantime, who is transferred to the London office. Mr. Smith the Audit Secretary to the Customs who also has just arrived from home is expected up in ten days. With the departure of the Professor of Chemistry and Mr. Hillier we hope for the sake of those remaining behind that we shall have no more exoduses. We are looking for the return of at least two old Peking families, who have been now absent for two years, and who have been seriously missed in Peking social and literary circles. The weather is very mild and pleasant, and although our winter garments are not yet thrown aside the public mind is turning

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

longingly towards the Western Hills and the Temple retreats, to escape the alternate dust and mud of the Peking streets. Mr. Groves leaves Peking to-day for Chefoo, where he purposes staying a week. Mr. Brereton has not yet returned. Mr. Holcombe has again gone to Tientsin now for the third if not the fourth time of late. If it be absolutely necessary to consult so much with the Viceroy of Chihli, the Legations and the Viceregal Lodge at Tientsin ought to be brought into closer contact, by railway, telegraph, telephone or other means. We hear of hours upon hours being fruitlessly spent in discussions with Chinese Ministers. The want of an Emperor of mature age makes the Ministers very chary about adopting any suggestions, but we suppose in the Chinese mind there is always more or less of suspicion regarding the motives of foreign Ministers. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

April 17th.

The Emperor's Father, the Seventh Prince as he is called, and who is at the head of the foreign-drilled military here, has issued an order calling upon all the soldiers under him to abandon opium-smoking within six months. We shall see what the effect of this ordinance will come to. If the Governor of Soochow can close thousands of opium dens in that city, it is thought the Emperor's Father may succeed here. In China martial law is also stricter than civil law.

We referred a short time ago to the smuggling of spirits over the city walls. The soldiers sent to apprehend the incriminated persons had a scuffle; all but one fled, who has been placed in custody and the Military Yamen is requested to send soldiers to guard the city and not to allow thieves or others to mount them at night. The numerous little houses on the wall for the city-watchers which were rebuilt at the time of our last war to overcome us and keep us in check and so prevent the approach of the enemy unawares, have nearly all fallen into decay. It is doubtless in these houses that the smugglers secrete themselves, and at night by means of ropes, convey into the city no small quantity of spirits. If the ardent samshu is thus stealthily brought into the city we may imagine opium and perhaps other things treated in the manner.

In regard to the summary execution of thieves, Ting Pao-chên reports also from Szechuen that it is dangerous to postpone such affairs; that immediately upon examination on the spot, the law is to be put in force. The country is in too unsettled a state and thieves are too numerous to permit of delay and transportation to the provincial capital. The expense, the danger of escape, of scuffles with the soldiery, and the rampant character of crime necessitate the same step in that province as has been so lately memorialised for at Canton and permission granted. It is necessary however to guard against the desecration of this liberty to take life too freely and without proper investigation. There seems to exist in China no *Habeas Corpus* act.

The case of the false memorial against the Military General of Hangchow for marrying his grandson during the period of the national mourning, has been brought up. It is found that it was quite according to regulations, and the two officials implicated hoping to secure a handsome bribe to have the forged memorial withdrawn and not presented to the Emperor, the plot failed of its purpose and has landed the two men in the grasp of the law. The military man was not to be frightened or cajoled into bribing these scoundrels to keep their mouths shut. Tung Shih-ching the small official in the Board of Civil Office has been banished to the frontier and the *Shih-wei* loses his post.

Corruption is everywhere rampant. Instances of it are given daily in the Court *Gazette*. What a fearful state of morals and manners it betrays! The Board of Revenue seems a very nest of swindlers. In the receipt of monies they must be bribed, or they will swear there was a dificiency or the silver was of inferior quality. In the matter of payment the same nefarious practices are resorted to. There are a thousand and one ways of extortion patronised by Chinese officials. It is done most skilfully, so that it is impossible to get the corruption exposed. The higher officials, having received bribes, cannot peach upon other men. In a case which has lately come up, the Censor is perfectly right in his man, but the high officials of the Board report that there is no such man within their office, and thus the delinquent is screened and these illegal squeezes go on as before, to the advantage of all concerned barring the poor people who have been mulcted. Nine-tenths of China's troubles arise out of the mandarinate. If the source were purified, there would be no difficulty about the stream.

Lately in Szechuen there was a collection for the poor and destitute in Kueichou. A sum of 20,700 taels was collected, and entrusted to a respectable official of the Board of Punishment—now retired—a native of Szechuen, who had doubtless contributed towards this benevolent object to be forwarded to the neighbouring province of Kueichou. When it reached its destination it was found short 5,700 taels. The sender fled, and an order has been issued for his apprehension.

Talking of exterritoriality and freedom of trade throughout China as having been formerly possessed, I came upon an interesting and important exemption in favour of foreigners, which though not now essential to their well-being and and security in China has never been so distinctly declared and understood as in Section XXXIV of the Penal Code, where it says "In all other instances of offences committed under what the laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable, the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country." The late instance of the repeated thefts of jewellery in Germany by one of the attachés of the Chinese Legation as reported in newspapers would have been a case in point for the German authorities to act in like manner. We believe he was handed over to the Chinese Legation and by the Minister forwarded to China. We do not suppose, however, that any action will be taken against him, further perhaps than depriving him of office ever afterwards.

I find it stated in a Memorial in 1838 against the consumers of opium that among the red-haired race (a term first applied to the Dutch and afterwards to the English) the law regarding such as daily make use of opium is to assemble all of their race as spectators, while the criminal is bound to a stake, and shot from a gun into the sea. Hence among the red-haired race none is found so daring as to make use of it. It would be curious and interesting to know how such on idea originated.

The Rev. W. L. Groves left Peking on the 17th. He has been well received and has produced an excellent impression.

Prof. Billequin and family left also on the 17th. The Professor of Chemistry has completion his translation of the Code Napoléon, for which he received lately the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the French Government. We have not heard of his having received a like honour from the Chinese. Prof. Russell will take charge of the Chemistry Department during the two years' absence in furlough of M. Billequin. Dr. Martin is anxiously looked for and ought to be here within a fortnight or three weeks.

The Viceroy Li is determined to go on with the K'ai-p'ing mines. After spending so much money and cheap coal he will not desist. It would be absurd to do so. China has undertaken enough of expensive toys and after spending tens of thousands of pounds uselessly, she has been too much in the habit hitherto of giving up the concern on the eve of its success and realization. This is particularly true of many military matters.

18th April.

TIENTSIN.

The new District Magistrate Tung, who entered upon his duties here more than three weeks since, upon the promotion of Kuoh the former magistrate to be subprefect of a place 150 miles away, I am sorry to say, died a few days ago, having been in office only about twenty days. The story is a sad one, and the cause of his death is a common one in this country, where justice is but a name; where it is a mistake to be honest, where the golden rule is considered a crime; and where the strong oppress the weak. It appears that this Tung had the audacity or misfortune, call it what you will, to offend in some trivial matter the Literary Chancellor of this province, who resented it in violent language. Seeing disgrace imminent, Tung had recourse to *felo de se* as the surest method of escaping punishment. Now mark the report of his death to the high authorities;—"The Intendant of Circuit and the Prefect of the Department of Tientsin do humbly report to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Provincial Treasurer, the death of the District Magistrate Tung, after an illness (!) of a few days, and the petitioners do pray that another man be appointed to the vacant office, etc."

Apropos of what I wrote in my last about the new management of the Tientsin and Shanghai Telegraph Line, I have heard that the Shanghai Manager of the line, who is also principal lessee, will relieve Mr. Tong King-sing of the Chief Directorship of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, as the development of the Kai-ping and other mining enterprises will entirely occupy the time of the latter gentleman. It would perhaps be in place here to remark that this same Shanghai Manager is Mr. Chêng Kuan-ying (鄭官應) better known to the Shanghai public as Chêng To-chai, formerly compradore of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Although much has been said about the extension of the Bund up to the first Bridge of Boats, we have seen no indications whereby one might judge of its ever being an accomplished fact. The Viceroy, I know, is perfectly willing; but that most important factor among things mundane, —the Almighty Dollar,—is wanting, and hence the matter is still in abeyance. However, one step in advance has been made; the Government has bought the land adjoining the French Consulate, with the idea of building a number of offices, and the probabilities are, that when built, His Excellency the Viceroy will also make his office there.

A friend just returned from Mongolia reports that about 400 *li* north of the Great Wall and about 900 *li* or 300 miles from Tientsin, at a place called Yen Tung San, there have very lately appeared a band of four hundred robbers, who have come over from Fêng Tien or Lower Manchuria. The bandits are mostly composed of Shantung men with a good sprinkling of Manchurians, and the consequence is, that the country round about has been quite disturbed; no notice, however, has been taken of the matter by the Military Governor, which is owing more to weakness than to any other three causes put together.

I have it from Peking, but am unable to vouch as to its truth, that H. E. Chang Chih-wan, President of the Board of War, will

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

be appointed to the Viceroyalty of the Hu Kuang provinces *vice* H. E. Li Han Chang, recalled to Peking. This Chang Chih-wan is brother to H.E. Chang Chih-tung Futai of Shansi, who, while a Censor, made himself famous by his patriotic memorial during the threatened outbreak with Russia. H.E. Chang Chih-wan is nearly sixty years old, and I am inclined to think that even if he were offered the post, he would in all probability decline the honour.

Commodore Schufeldt, U.S. Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Corea, will start very soon for Chefoo, where an American corvette will be in waiting to convey him to his place of destination. H.E. the Viceroy is quite anxious that the mission should succeed, and I am sure every one who is a friend of progress must likewise hope for a happy result.

20th April. SINULA.

For the present, at least, the Kaiping Mining Company will have to abandon the thought of iron-mining; and yet I think that even that cannot be delayed for long. If Shansi cannot stand the competition on her old basis, then she must adopt the new or go under, leaving the fittest to survive.

The Copper Mining Company is said to have ceased operations. Swindling and embezzlement have been charged upon the manager, though with how much truth, I do not know. It is thought that unless a new Company is formed, nothing more will be done in this direction. It is a thousand pities that matters have come to such a pass.

H.E. Yung Wing reached here by the *Pautah*, and the same day had an interview with the Viceroy. He went on to Peking to-day, in company with Mr. Holcombe. I understand that he hopes to succeed in getting some thirty or forty of the students returned to America to complete their studies. I hope he may. If he has influence enough to secure this, the young men will then be of positive service to their country, whether as private citizens or public men. But doubtless the best way, as well as the cheapest, for educating young Chinamen, would be to establish thorough educational institutions in China. I think Mr. Yung Wing is coming to this conclusion. Only, to be a success, they must be *wholly* free from Chinese supervision. That at least is my opinion.

Commodore Schufeldt is leaving for Chefoo to-morrow by *Fungshun*. This is thought to be his first step towards Corea. The general opinion seems to be that he will shortly proceed thither to negotiate a treaty between his own and the Corean Government. The Chinese Government is said to be urging Corea to enter into relations with foreign powers, and people say that Corea is prepared to do so. If so, we shall doubtless know the certainty soon.

Last night we had fine showers. Yesterday was cloudy, with light rain-fall at intervals. This afternoon the sun was oppressively hot. We must begin to look for hot weather now.

Consul Zuck, when returning to his inn from the yamên in Tê-chou, Shantung, where he had been on official business a few days ago, was reviled and had mud thrown at him by the crowd in the street. It had been arranged and fully understood beforehand by officials and people that he should be subject to such indignities as they thought would not involve serious consequences.

20th April.

SHANSI.

Governor, Chang Chi-tung 張之洞 took office 1882.
Treasurer, Shao Hsien 紹誠 „ 1881.
Judge, Sung Ch'un 松椿 „ 1880.

Political.—During the last five years we have had no less than four different Governors and acting Governors in this province. Tsêng Kuo-chuen did noble work during the famine. He recommended the Government immediately the famine was over to improve the roads. The whole province rang with this praise. He was followed by Pao Hêng 葆亨 who had scarcely time to do anything before he gave place to Wei Jung-kuang 衛榮光. Wei distributed the soldiers to repair the various roads. They are much improved now. He was a good man who did not want the people's money nor the officials' presents. His dress was threadbare, his table simple, and his servants few. He left us this month for Nanking. Between Tso and Wei the people of Kiangsu ought to fare well. Our present Governor is famous for the remarkable memorial he drew up against the Treaty concluded by Chung Hou with Russia, and was the chief spokesman of the nation in that difficulty. He has only been here a month. It is rumoured he wants to put down opium-smoking. This is his first office in the provinces, and his future movements are looked forward to with some anxiety.

Religious.—This province is remarkable for the large number of Trees which are worshipped. In the provincial capital and in the country it is a most common thing to see trees with many tablets nailed up amongst their branches in praise of their supernatural efficacy. A magnificent Confucian Temple which has taken three years to build is about to be opened. State musicians from Chihli have come to instruct Shansi students in the lost art. About a hundred boys are daily trained. The best features of the proceedings are the dance, the processions, and the symmetrical arrangement. The music is exceedingly slow—about one note to four beats of the pulse. They have no text books to teach. It is all oral training. There are only a hundred families of Mahommedans in the city. The only foreigners in the place are missionaries of the English Baptist and the China Inland Mission. Christian books are being distributed annually throughout every *chou* and *hsien* in the province.

Mercantile.—Most of the banks of North China have their head quarters in Ping-yao Hsien, a city two days journey South of T'ai-yuen Fu. Around Ping-yao Hsien and within a radius of fifty miles is the chief wealth of the province—gathered however from every province of the empire where they have extensive business. In the Ming dynasty the Shansi merchants used to carry on business even so far as India. Now their chief limits are Mongolia, Russia, and Kashgar. Though the Taiping rebels did not visit central or northern Shansi many of the merchants suffered severely because they had large business in the south of China; others again suffered from Mahommedan rebels because of their extensive business in the West. Many of them have not recovered the losses then sustained, and they probably never will.

Agricultural and Mineral.—The farmers depend chiefly on their wheat crops in the south of the province. In the north of the province it is too cold for much wheat. Millet, sorghum, oats and potatoes are the chief stay. Coal and iron abound everywhere. In one place, Tai-tung Fu, a foreign pump for a coal mine has been in use for some time, but if coal and iron are to be had nearer water-communication than Shansi is, then Shansi has not a very bright prospect in manufactures until extraordinary facilities for transport are provided. Land transport however cheap cannot compete with water.

We have had a good fall of snow this winter and the people are looking forward to a full harvest in the coming year.

T'ai-yuen Fu, 15th March.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

The dreary winter is now drawing to a close. It has not been unusually severe with regard to cold—we have had our usual allowance of snowstorms, but these were rather mild and of short duration than otherwise; the usual ball-evenings in the club, the usual amateur theatricals, the usual public masquerades in the hotel have taken place, and even a new feature was added to our round of pleasures in the shape of a bazaar and masquerade for charitable purposes, held in the Naval Staff building. But in another respect it has been a severe winter; *vide* the great mortality, especially amongst children. Our doctors have been hard-worked, but in spite of their efforts many a coffin has been lowered in the hard frozen soil of our wild-looking cemetery. Among the deceased we have to name Mrs. de Vries, Mrs. Lenny, Capt. Lieut. Molchansky (Commander of the *Vostock*) and Mr. Russell, Supt. of the Danish Telegraph Office here, all of whom will be known to some of your readers. Catching cold has of course been the immediate cause and beginning of most illnesses; but the high living in our hospitable and society-loving community, in connection with a pardonable backwardness in taking exercise in a temperature of *minus* 25° R. with a biting North-east wind blowing, is no mean secondary cause. Prevention is better than cure, and, acting on this very wise saying, many have taken the scare and sworn enmity against malt and grapes. But that our brewery should stop brewing and take to fabricating mineral waters, and in the summer make a new start as a German Kursaal, is only a rumour, needing confirmation, and very much so. And that the brewer is preparing himself for his *debût* as a temperance lecturer, may be put down as a gratuitous insult to his craft.

In midwinter we were visited by two French travellers, Count Mailley and Baron Benoit, on their way from Peking to the Caucasus. They stayed for about a fortnight here. As a sign of the advancement of our port it may be mentioned that we are going to have a weekly newspaper, to be edited by a Mr. Sollugub, from the begining of October this year. The editor *in spe* is at present employed in the Imperial Russian Telegraph; but will leave this in the spring for Odessa, to purchase the necessary printing-presses and stationery.

When a fastidious globe-trotter, who was "doing" Vladivostock, was asked how he liked it, he answered: "Oh, it's a very good place for anybody to wear his old clothes out in!" Without looking nearer into this seemingly depreciatory statement, which might tend to cast a slur on the outward appearance of our settlers, every unbiassed mind must see that even to the wearing of old clothes there is a certain limit. That clothes must be replaced when they are past wearing, is just as certain; even Adam would have taken proper care to provide some more substantial clothing than fig-leaves, had he found himself landed in a Siberian Paradise in the month of December. We have some Chinese "artists" to take care of the outer man, but the masterworks issued from their domains of fashion are, to use a mild expression, rather baggy in appearance. Your truthful Correspondent will not even try to conceal the fact that the well-clad inhabitants of the sunny south, by whose visits we are honoured in the summer, or lucky mortals direct from home, are the objects of ill-concealed envy on the part of the aborigines, and are only protected from being stripped of their fine feathers on dark nights by our inborn love of honesty, and a dread—certainly not of detection—but that the clothes thus obtained might not fit. If one of the Shanghai tailoring firms should venture to send one of their

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

employés on a trip to Vladivostok, I think it would pay, and I am sure he would be hailed by the whole foreign community as a benefactor. Even your Correspondent might have the opportunity of declining (with thanks and blushes) a public memorial from his grateful fellow-citizens.

Spring has come at last; on the 20th of March the bosphorus broke up, and on the 10th inst. the harbour was quite ice-free. The first arrival here was the *Waverley*; she arrived on the 29th of March and left two days later, but her arrival was somewhat premature, as the ice was too strong for her to force her way into the harbour and too weak to think of her discharging on it. She discharged in Diomed Bay, where most of the cargo is still stored. The Russian man-of-war *Tungus* arrived on the 8th inst., but the ice was then so weak that she easily cut her way through it. Further arrivals are:—The 10th, *Tsuruga Maru*; 11th, s.s. *Europe*; gunboat *Gomostai*; 12th, steamer *Siberia* from San Francisco; and schooner-brig *Bremer*, German; and to-day German brig *Friederick*, both the last named with flour from Cronstadt. The *Tsuruga Maru* is going to run regularly between this and Kobe, calling at Gensen, Fusan, Nagasaki and Shimonosaki. According to her time-table she will call here May 9th, June 6th, July 7th, August 1st and 29th, September 26th, October 24th, November 21st and December 19th, each time stopping three days. The ships are this year subjected to a rather narrow scrutiny on their arrival in port. They are immediately boarded by the doctor, and the Captain has to sign a list containing particulars of his vessel. The crew is then interviewed by the doctor in person, in a manner certainly rather personal, but which is thought necessary by the authorities. Any individual being the least sick is not allowed on shore.

Further arrivals to-day, Russian man-of-war *Streloek* and Russian schooner *Olga* from Kobe.

April 13th. S. S. S.

NINGPO.

The headings of the programme I enclose will indicate to you the nature of the entertainment which was held last night at the British Consulate. A comfortably filled room of interested friends helped to make an excellent entertainment really enjoyable. The talent was all local. Some performers were clever, accomplished, and self-possessed; others, wanting practice, were none the less talented, though lacking self-possession; but time will remedy that. We shall not make any invidious distinctions where all did their best to make the evening a pleasant and successful one.

The idea was to raise funds to help on the repairing of the roof of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Allen said the Trustees would be enriched to the amount of $50 from the proceeds of the evening.

The local hits in the songs were good and telling; no one felt wounded by them, but rather joined in the merriment they raised. The stage was got up in good style. The ornamentation was tasteful and pretty.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen succeeded in their endeavours to please and amuse all. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the talent we possess in Ningpo, and would express a hope that more opportunities may be offered for its exhibition.

HOIHOW.

During the past week great excitement has prevailed at Hoihow, on account of the representative of a newly established foreign hong, shooting some Chinese dogs in the streets of Hoihow, and eventually wounding an old Chinese woman. For several days a large crowd collected in front of H.M.'s Consulate, where the woman had been carried, and for some time serious disturbances threatened to take place. Owing, however, to the energetic steps of H.M.'s Consul the crowd dispersed, and the case has now been settled by payment of a small sum to the woman and the owners of the poor animals.

It is reported that our present Consul will soon leave our port for Formosa, and that Mr. Jordan from Canton will take his place here.

Business has been lively. Tonnage has been very scarce lately; there is lots of cargo lying for your port ready for shipment, and suitable steamers may get good freights.—*China Mail Cor.*

AMOY.

We note that the following Proclamation has been posted up in Amoy and the neighbourhood:—

Proclamation issued by Admiral P'eng for the suppression of Gambling.

Gambling is a vicious practice and is dangerous wherever it takes place. At the present time many rascals meet together to gamble, in violation of the law, and foreigners are engaged to screen them, the morals of the people thus being more than ever corrupted.

The representatives of the different nations have been communicated with, to the end that mutual action may be taken to suppress the vice. A reply has been received from the German Consul condemning the practice, and stating that to foster it is hateful to the people of all nations.

The habit must be put a stop to and the offenders must be driven away. Permission has been granted to enter and search houses, and foreigners are not to place any obstacles in the way, and, if there are any who intentionally oppose the execution of the law they may be seized, and detained in custody until their authorities can be communicated with, to the end that they may be punished. This is fair, just, honourable and right.

Yesterday, in the rear of the Ho Feng Temple, gamblers were concealed like rats, and although several were captured and will be punished, the majority escaped, and are now in hiding. These people are incorrigible, and will, it is to be feared, corrupt the good amongst the people.

Petty officers have been placed in command of braves and troops of the line armed with foreign guns, with orders to make periodical rounds of the streets and markets to search for gamblers at all hours, in the urban and suburban districts, and to surround and enter houses suspected of harbouring them, so that none may escape punishment.

This Proclamation is issued for general information and all are warned not to disregard, but to scrupulously obey it.

We note the departure of Mr. H. F. Merrill, of Imperial Maritime Customs, in the steamer *Thales* for Hongkong en route to America for a well earned holiday.

A circular has been sent round to-day (17th) from the United States Consulate announcing that during the temporary absence of Mr. W. Elwell Goldsborough from this port, Mr. J. J. Howard remains in charge of the said Consulate.

The steamer *Patroclus* left this morning (18th) for Singapore via Hongkong with 894 Chinese passengers.

We note the arrival to-day (19th) per s.s. *Hai Loong* from Tamsui of Mr. W. Hancock, who relieves Mr. Russell as Acting Commissioner of Customs at this port.

Mr. W. B. Russell, Acting Commissioner of Customs, left yesterday (20th) with his wife in the steamer *Carisbrooke* for Hongkong en route to Europe.

The steamer *Carisbrooke* took also 604 Celestials for the Straits Settlements.—*Gazette.*

FOOCHOW.

His Excellency the Governor Ching is expected to return to Foochow from Formosa to-morrow the 21st instant.

The thermometer has been steadily rising during the past week, indicating an average increasing heat of 2¼° Fahr. daily.

All the Pilot Boats left the Anchorage for sea on Tuesday last, in readiness for the commencement of the tea season.

We are given to understand that the firm of Messrs. Galton and Co. is to be augmented, and will be shortly known by the style of Galton, Drought and Co.

We hear from the Anchorage that in the early part of last week a dredging boat, with ballast, ran foul of the Pilot boat *Marie*, thereby occasioning her some damage. The Arsenal authorities, with great despatch, had the *Marie* mended to the entire satisfaction of her owners.

We witnessed yesterday the launch of another large junk from the Chinese building yard. The rapidity with which they build these vessels is astonishing. The usual method of launching broadside on was successfully adopted, and in fact is the only method when these boats are built by the creek side.

We notice in a recent issue an extensive fire which lately occurred at the Anchorage. It has since transpired that a widow, who was an occupant of one of the destroyed houses, had buried over a thousand dollars in hard cash, and upon labourers being employed to excavate, that amount was found and restored intact to the owner.

To any one partial to the tribe *feræ naturæ*, an eligible opportunity presents itself of possessing a fine young tiger recently captured and now being offered for sale by a native in Foochow. The price asked in the first instance for this animal by its captor was fifty dollars, but upon the latter learning that for medicinal purposes its carcase would, in time, realize a considerably larger amount, the price rose to ninety dollars.

We have received notice that during the temporary absence of A. A. Solomonoff, Esq., Russian Vice Consul at this port, Joseph C. A. Wingate, Esq., of the U. S. Consulate, will take charge of the former Consulate.

The Foochow Horticultural Society have fixed the Flower Show for on or about the 28th instant, and at the same time direct the attention of intending Exhibitors to Rule 9, which runs as follows:—All exhibits shall have been grown by Exhibitors, or must have been in their possession one month before the day of exhibition.

By express issued on the 8th of April, we observe the return of Mr. C. H. Kragh to this port to resume his appointment as Agent for the Great Northern Telegraph Company. We sincerely hope that Mr. Kragh's trip may have sufficiently restored his failing health, at the time of his departure, as to allow his remaining in Foochow.

On Good Friday there was service in the English Church in the morning, and on Easter both morning and evening services were held. As usual the English Church was prettily decorated for Easter day with cut flowers, ferns and flowers in pots, and a white satin altar-cloth, the gift of a member of the congregation was used for the first time. The offertory at the morning service realized $87.20 towards the general expenses of the Church.—*Foochow Herald.*

TAMSUI.

From Tamsui we learn that Mr. W. Hancock, of the Customs Service there, goes over to Amoy to take charge of the Customs there, in place of Mr. Russell; and Mr. H. E. Hobson again becomes Commissioner at Tamsui. Mr. Tyzack, superintending engineer of the Keelung Colliery, goes home on leave; and Mr. H. J. Fisher, of the Customs, also proceeds on a short leave of absence. Mr.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

W. E. Clodd, a tidewaiter in the Customs Service at Tamsui, died suddenly at Kelung on the 25th ultimo. The tea was arriving at the Tamsui market very slowly, and only a small quantity had been brought in up to the date (17th inst.,) while the trade in Kelung coal had considerably slackened. The Governor of Fuhkien was at Tamsui at our last advices; but he purposed returning very soon to Foochow. His engineering works at Takakwei are said to be nearly complete, but he is said to have other works in contemplation or in course of construction.—*China Mail.*

CANTON.

It was with a tinge of envy that, after hearing the address of Mr. Joseph Cook here on Friday evening and Saturday p.m., I read in your Saturday's issue the announcement of the implied enjoyment in store for your community for Sunday; and it is, therefore, with regretful surprise that I now hear of his spending that day, with his wife, on board the *Sunda*, literally as "a stranger in a strange land," with no one to bid him welcome to the shore even, although he had here expressed his willingness to lecture at your city, as your informant of his visit there *en route* to Japan, had no doubt intimated. What explanation of the miscarriage of his purpose to accept an invitation to lecture at Union Church, may be forthcoming, is purely conjectural here at present, so far as I hear; and my concern now is merely to shew that he was quite acquiescent in the suggestion that he should accept such courtesies as might be tendered to him at your city. It was a matter in which, however, I had no part.

Of his natural abilities and acquired knowledge of the present tendencies of philosophical thought in Germany, England and America, it is not needful to remind your readers; but I may here mention that such was the fame of his lectures in India, that wherever he went the largest halls in the respective cities were filled with Europeans and educated natives; a Calcutta journal noticing his lecturing there as follows:—An interesting course of lectures has been delivered here during the last two weeks by the well-known Boston lecturer, Mr. Joseph Cook. Three lectures of the course were given during the past week in the Town Hall, which on two of these occasions was crowded as i probably never was on a similar occasion."

Of his very brief visit here I will now merely add, that it reminds me of that of the Rev. Sholto Douglass some seven years ago; and induces the prediction that the impression which Mr. Cook's purposed lectures at Shanghai will produce, will not be less salutary than that created by the visit of his said distinguished predecessor.

Bleak House, 18th April.

A general expression of regret, among old residents especially, at the departure of the Rev. George Piercy with his family, is embodied in the following address of the resident Missionaries; who also passed a resolution in a similar sense at their Conference here on the 5th instant.

"Canton Missionary Conference.

"Address of the Members to the Rev. G. Piercy.

"Dear Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Missionary Conference in Canton desire to express our regret at the intelligence we have received of your intention to leave this Mission field.

"Those among us who during many years have been associated with you in the same work, have learned to hold in the highest estimation your earnestness, fidelity, and patience, in teaching the truths of the Gospel to the Chinese. Those whose acquaintance with you is of more recent date, hoped to derive much instruction and advantage from your extensive knowledge and experience of Chinese life and character.

"The valuable additions which you have made to native Christian literature during your residence here, will, we are assured, remain a lasting monument of your industry and zeal for the spread of truth; and we trust that the special work in which you are now engaged,—that of preparing a revised translation of the Gospels in Cantonese colloquial,—will neither be relinquished nor greatly impeded in its progress by your removal from China.

"As a band of fellow Missionaries it is our desire and prayer that whether in England, or in the self-chosen field of your long labours, the blessing of God may rest upon you; and to His keeping we now, on the eve of your departure from us, unitedly commend you.

"Canton, 5th April, 1882."

P.S.—Evening of 20th April.—The many friends of Dr. Wells Williams will regret to hear that he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis when the mail received here yesterday left New England. The degree of its severity was unknown to my informant when writing to me on the 4th ultimo; but succeeding, as it did, the fall that a recent traveller from New Haven told us of as resulting in the breaking of one of the worthy Professor's arms, we can not but feel deep concern in awaiting future advices.

Mr. and Mrs. Piercy left here per *Powan* this afternoon to take passage by Monday's steam for Europe.—*China Mail.*

Bleak House, 20th April.

SINGAPORE.

General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief in the Bombay Presidency, has succeeded the late General Sir Edward Greathead in the Colonelcy of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Another murder is reported from the country districts. On Wednesday, the 12th instant, a Chinaman who owns a plantation in the district of Pongol left home, ostensibly to come to Singapore, but as he did not return, his friends became alarmed and made search for him, with the result that his body was found near the border of his own plantation, with his throat cut. The native officer in charge of the district police station at once made inquiries, with the result that a Chinaman with whom the deceased had had a quarrel concerning his wife has been arrested on suspicion, a pair of trowsers belonging to the suspected man, stained with blood, being found in the possession of the wife of the murdered man.

The Chief Commissioner of Burmah has lately submitted to the Government of India a proposal to which we would draw the attention of Government here. It is to encourage free immigration from India to Burmah by subsidising the steamship companies so as to enable them to reduce their fares for deck passengers. Mr. Bernard proposed that the Government should pay Rs. 1.8.0 for every deck passenger from Calcutta to Rangoon, and Rs. 2.8.0 for every such passenger from Madras ports to the same destination, on the condition of a proportionate reduction of fare to the individual by the companies. The subsidy is to be paid on every deck passenger, the Government taking the chance of his being an immigrant with intentions of settling down. The total charge is estimated at Rs. 80,000 for the first year, with a possible rise in three years to Rs. 150,000. The subsidy would be paid monthly on returns from the steamship companies showing the arrivals of deck passengers. It will apply only to arrivals, and deck passengers leaving Burmah will have to pay the full fare themselves. It is no part of the scheme to interfere in any way with the future of the immigrant; he will be left quite his own master. The difficulty to be overcome is to induce him to come to Burmah. Once there, he will find plenty of work to his hand; if desirous of settling down as a cultivator, the land is there in abundance, and the terms of its acquisition are simple and cheap.—*Times.*

NAGASAKI.

In recording a robbery about a month ago, from a native hotel at Isahaya, where a party of foreign residents were staying for the night, some depreciatory remarks were made with regard to the diffidence shewn in the matter by the local police, which the circumstances at the time certainly warranted and which all previous experience with that class of officials had taught victims to similar depredations to invariably expect. In common justice to the police we are now bound to give equal publicity to an instance in which they have for once belied their unenviable reputation, by achieving the capture of the culprit and recovering the principal article stolen on the occasion referred to. Full particulars as to how and where he was arrested we have not yet learned, but we believe it was effected at Simabara, and that the prisoner turns out to be an old offender and an adept at his profession, as other missing valuables were found in his possession. He is confined in the local jail pending his trial, and as the case against him is very clear, it is to be hoped the punishment meted out to will be such as not only to cure him of his thievish propensities, but to act as a deterent to others similarly inclined. Under the old *regime* the fact of his having applied fire to a house would have been sufficient of itself to have incurred capital punishment; and even now it should carry some weight in convicting him, as such proceedings are not only fraught with danger to the house and its occupants, but to the entire neighbourhood.—*Rising Sun.*

HIOGO.

Everything went well on board the *Alert* yesterday until about eleven o'clock p.m, when a vessel was seen approaching on the starboard, the position being about 14 miles below Cape Hino. The weather at the time was beautifully calm, although a little hazy, and as the two ships came closer and closer, it appeared evident to those in the *Alert* that the stranger—which afterwards proved to be the Emperor's yacht, the *Jingei kan*—was ignorant of their proximity. The steam whistle of the *Alert* was then sounded repeatedly, and several men shouted to the crew of the *Jingei*, but for some inexplicable reason no response was elicited. The *Jingei* continued her course, and her sharp bow struck the *Alert* just forward of the fore-rigging, crashing right through the vessel's side, and forcing the anchor up to the foremast, which has been splintered by the shock. Nothing but the exercise of the utmost presence of mind, and the rigid discipline which prevails on board a man-of-war, saved the *Alert* from sharing a similar fate to that which befell the *Oneida* near Yokohama some year ago. The vessel was found to be cut right down to the water's edge, and large quantities of water poured in. The starboard guns were quickly run over to port, thus giving the vessel a list and raising the injured part of the side clear of the water, while the gap was stuffed with hammocks and bedding, which were firmly netted over so as to withstand pressure. The *Alert's* head was then turned towards Kobe, where she arrived without further accident, the weather fortunately continuing extraordinarily fine.

At the moment of collision two of the *Alert's* men jumped on board the *Jingei*, and were brought up to Kobe in that vessel, which steamed quickly off without making any inquiry respecting the state of the *Alert*, or whether assistance was

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

needed. We are informed that a person on board the yacht called out in English :—"Have you sounded your well? Are you making any water?" but before any reply could be given the vessels were widely separated, the *Jingei* steaming away for Kobe.

We are happy to be able to state that the casualties have been extremely trifling on board the *Alert*. One man who was asleep on a chest near where the *Jingei's* bow entered, received a rather severe cut on the head, and a few others were slightly scratched, but altogether there is cause for congratulation that matters are not much worse. Indeed if there had been any sea on the *Alert* must have foundered.

We have succeeded in obtaining some further particulars respecting the unfortunate collision between the *Alert* and *Jingei-kan*, which explain how it came about that the former vessel carried a starboard helm at the time of the accident. It appears that when the *Jingei* was first sighted from the *Alert*, she was well away on the starboard bow, her green light only being visible, and it seemed likely that, if both vessels continued their course, they would have gone clear of each other. The officer in charge of the *Alert* at the time starboarded as a matter of extra precaution, and then it was that the *Jingei's* helm was ported, which had the effect of throwing her in the same direction as the *Alert*. At the time of collision both vessels were backing their engines, and as the *Jingei* swung clear they headed the same way. The statement has been confirmed that no offer of assistance was made by the *Jingei*. Her captain was asked to allow his vessel to be lashed to the *Alert*, but instead of doing so the *Jingei* steamed away, not having received any damage beyond a few trifling injuries to the woodwork about her bows. A Court of Inquiry will be held on board the *Richmond* to-day (20th), but most probably the result of the proceedings will not be made public.

The reception given to Mr. Itagaki on the 17th in Osaka, shows how immensely popular the leader of the Liberal party is at present. He arrived by train from Otsu at six o'clock in the evening, and was met at the station by a carriage provided by the governor. Mr. Itagaki was accompanied by about forty trusty friends from Kochi, who hurried to his side when the news reached them that he had been attacked, and a number of delegates from the Liberal association of Tokio, Gumma, Ishikawa, Awaji, &c. A sort of procession was formed to escort the wounded man to his lodgings, and, in addition to those already named, it was joined by several members of the local assembly of Osaka, and a large body of the Osaka Constitutionalists. The native paper from which we take these particulars tenders the thanks of the Liberals to Mr. Tateno for his thoughtfulness in sending a carriage for Mr. Itagaki, and also for despatching a medical officer of the hospital to attend him from Otsu.

A vernacular paper announces that one of the secretaries of the Finance Department has left Tokio for Osaka, with the object of inquiring into the actual condition of the financial institutions of that city. If even a very small modicum of what is currently reported about the majority of the Osaka banks be true, the visit of the secretary is not made a day too soon. But his inspection ought to be thorough, and by all means let him actually handle the cash—or what does duty in Japan for cash—and refuse to accept any excuse about the funds being at a branch, &c.

Judging from what a gentleman said who was possessed of sufficient curiosity to explore one of the bath-houses at Suwayama the other day, those establishments are still a long way behind what western ideas of decency demand. In a den about ten feet square there were packed 18 Japanese men, 3 women, 2 Chinamen, 1 white sailor, and 1 negro. Our informant added, with a shudder, that the place was "quite too-too."

COREA.

Li Hung chang of China has sent a "letter of instruction" to Tai-in Kun, uncle of the King, leader of the anti-progressionist, and well-known for his obstinacy. A reply has been returned.—Of late robberies have occurred everywhere in the interior of the peninsula, but more especially in the provinces of Chiusei, and Zeura. The perpetrators of these crimes go about in bands of about one hundred, plundering any travellers they chance to meet of their money and clothes; and sometimes not content with this, putting them to death.—It is nothing uncommon for Corean officials to act despotically towards their countrymen. They purchase, or rather illegally extort, merchandize from the natives at extraordinary low prices and resell it for their own benefit. This abuse has become so very prevalent that it has seriously affected commerce at Fusan to the detriment of the Japanese settlers there. Therefore, on the 19th of March last, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce applied to Mr. Miyamoto, Acting-Consul, to send in a remonstrance on the subject to the native authorities. This request was soon acceded to, and Mr. Miyamoto with the Second Captain of the man-of-war *Seiki Kan*, then in port, paid a visit to the Torai *Fu* on the ensuing day. Details of the negotiations will be given later.—According to returns published by the Police authorities, the Japanese residents at Fusan in February last were 1,082 males and 770 females; total 1,852. Total houses occupied 418. There were also 95 tenantless houses. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding month, the population shows a decrease of 53 and the empty houses an increase of 15.—Lately the anti-foreign party seem to have regained their influence among the lower classes, and are vehemently urging the abrogation of the treaty with Japan.—In 1880 the export of rice from Fusan was 92 755 koku, representing a value of yen 727,996.26; while in 1881 only 44,895 koku, or yen 380 040.76 worth, was despatched; a difference of 47,860 koku equal to yen 347,955.50 in value.—*Japan Mail's Translation from a Corean paper.*

It is amusing to see how very touchy the Japanese settlers in Corea, and the native newspapers, are respecting any little trade regulations of the Coreans which interfere with their business or profits. Loud complaints are from time to time made that Japanese cannot travel freely in the interior of that country; that there are restrictions on their trade, &c., &c., and to-day, it would appear from a paragraph in the *Mainichi Shimbun*, that the Japanese merchants are beginning to suffer from the effects of Corean monopolies, and are making remonstrances on the subject to the Corean Government. The astonishing part, however, is that the Japanese are so blind to the fact that the same complaints can be made, and the same remonstrances turned against themselves, and that the Japanese in Corea and foreigners in Japan stand in relatively the same position, and suffer from the same systems. Whilst loudly inveighing against extra-territoriality in Japan, the former are only too glad to avail themselves of its protection in Corea, and whilst loud in their complaints and outcries against monopolies and combinations at Fusan and Genshin, these same things enjoy here the tacit, if not active, support of the government; and the object for which they are formed, —the gradual starving or driving out of all foreigners in this country,—is loudly extolled by the native press as a patriotic design. Truly "circumstances alter cases."

A report from Corea says that the Government is divided into two parties; one is in favour of remodelling the government after that of Japan, whilst the other impugns this view and strongly advocates the adoption of the Chinese system.

Our intelligence from Corea says that owing to the monopolies given to Corean government officers trade is declining. Consequently the Japanese merchants are much embarrassed, and the Chamber of Commerce has remonstrated with the Government through the Consulate with requesting that these abuses should be put an end to. During January last the imports to Corea from Japan amounted to *yen* 80,000 and the exports to Japan to *yen* 120,000.—*Herald.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

February 27-28th.—(1) A Decree, directing a number of minor officials in Kuangtung to be dismissed or degraded on account of incapacity, oppression, and other offences.

(2) Wei-ch'ing is directed to return to Peking, and Ao-li, (鄂禮), Reader of the Grand Secretariat, to proceed to Tibet as Assistant Resident.

(3) The Governor of Yünnan, in obedience to a Decree dated August 26th 1881, submits his report on the *lekin* collectorates in his province. Following the representation of the committee of the head *lekin* collectorate, he shews at the outset some seventy stations were established in Yünnan, the number not being deemed excessive considering the vast extent and difficult nature of the country. During subsequent years frequent instructions were received to inquire into the working of the collectorates, and abolish such as were oppressive to the people and of no real benefit to the revenue. Partly on account of these instructions, and partly for local reasons, about fifty of the stations have been abolished or incorporated with others, leaving only twenty-five to receive the *lekin* revenue from an area embracing fourteen prefectures and eighty-five smaller administrative divisions. The receipts and disbursements at each of these establishments, together with the names of the officers from time to time in charge of them, have always been embodied in the annual returns made to the Board. Memorialist submits that the *lekin* receipts in Yünnan are small as compared with other provinces, and the number of collectorates is barely sufficient to ensure that the tax is paid by all merchandise proceeding inland. The subject is one that has always engaged his careful attention, and he will in future be even more severe in enacting measures to prevent abuses at the collectorates. At the same time he is of opinion that their number cannot be further reduced without detriment to the public revenue.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) The Governor of Anhui represents that the block in his province, caused by the enormous number of 'expectants,' still continues; and prays that during the forthcoming year only the usual number of officials 'belonging to the proper path' may be forwarded to him; to the exclusion of those who have obtained official rank by recommendation or purchase.—Rescript: —Let the Board of Civil Office take note.

March 1-2nd.—(Court Circular.) The Governor of Shuntien reports a snow-fall of over five inches in the Metropolitan District.

(1) A Decree, returning thanks for the late fall of snow, and announcing His Majesty's intention to proceed in person to the Ta-kao Tien to offer up his acknowledgments. The various Imperial Princes and Dukes will repair to the other state temples for a similar purpose, and it is now hoped that there will be no lack of seasonable

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

moisture to comfort the heart of the agriculturist during the sowing-season. The altar will be at once removed from the Takao Tien, and the usual rewards will be distributed among the Taoist priests who have been officiating there.

(2) The Board of Punishments reports the trial and sentence pronounced upon the men implicated in the recent robberies from the Palace. The ringleaders have been sentenced to summary decapitation under the law which prescribes this punishment for those guilty of theft inside the Palace precincts. By the law regarding Palace eunuchs addicted to the vice of opium smoking, Hsü Shih-hsiang has been sentenced to decapitation after the usual period of imprisonment; but as his offence was greatly aggravated by his venturing to open a smoking house and harbour thieves, it is requested that he may be summarily executed. No particulars were elicited at the trial, beyond those already established at the preliminary hearing before the Office of Gendarmerie (for a resumé of which see *Gazette* for 15th and 16th February.)

March 3rd and 4th.—(1) The Superintendent of Jehole reports that the public money expended by him last year amounted in all to Tls. 9,236; including pensions to widows of Bannermen, cost of correspondence, repairs to Palace walls, pay of overseers, and minor items. The above expenses are provided for by the interest of Tls. 80,000 granted by the Emperor Chia Ch'ing in 1794, and there remains at present a balance of Tls. 4.568, which will be duly carried forward and shewn in next year's accounts.

March 5th and 6th.—(1) A Decree, dismissing a number of Yünnan officials, from the rank of Sub-prefect downwards, on the representation of the Governor-General.

(2-3) The two reports of T'ung Hua, President of the Censorate, with reference to the recent denunciation of Wan Ch'ing-li; the first being the one with which His Majesty expressed himself dissatisfied, and the second the fuller report called for. The substance of both has already appeared in an Imperial Decree published in the *Gazette* of 13th February, which see.

(4) Memorial from the Censor Li Yü-hua, deprecating the abolition or amalgamation of *lekin* collectorates. He points out that it is not the tax itself that is oppressive to the people, but rather the abuses which have crept into the collection. These should not, he maintains, be made ground for the abolition of the tax, any more than the abuses which are inseparable from the collection of the land tax should be taken as an argument that the impost is oppressive and should be removed. Money has to be raised in some way, and no way has as yet been indicated which is preferable to the *lekin* levy. The merchant does not suffer by having to pay this impost; for it raises the price of his wares: neither are the people at large inconvenienced; for *lekin* is levied either on articles of luxury, the purchasers of which, (Memorialist here specially excludes foreign opium from his argument),—being in well-to-do circumstances, are willing to pay a high price; or on the necessaries of life such as salt and cloth, the quantity of which purchased yearly by the poorest classes is so small that the difference of price caused by the imposition of *lekin* is almost inappreciable. It is only the abuses practised in connection with the levy that render it a heavy burden. These may be classified under four heads: the illegal perquisities of the officers in charge of the collectorates, the exactions of their subordinates, the unlimited power of inflicting fines which is lodged in their hands, and the absence of any guarantee that merchandise shall be inspected at once on arrival at the barrier. Were reform under these four heads effected the tax would be cheerfully paid by all concerned. Wholesale abolition of collectorates, on the other hand, defeats its own ends, for unscrupulous traders convey their goods by unfrequented routes and so avoid payment altogether. In this way the *lekin* receipts of Yünnan shewed last year a falling-off of considerably over 100,000 taels. Abolition of *lekin* in the East was one of the few errors committed by Tsêng Kuo-fan, and rendered necessary, what otherwise might have been avoided, the expedient of a foreign loan to defray the military expenses in the West. Memorialist concludes by representing that the tax has now been many years in existence and is not unpopular with the traders or the people, and he begs His Majesty to instruct the Provincial Governments not to lightly sanction the abolition of any collectorate, but rather to take steps to eradicate the abuses above adverted to. He would further suggest that the standing force of irregulars now maintained in the central provinces be disbanded, and the whole of the *lekin* receipts forwarded periodically to Peking.—For Rescript disapproving of the Censor's suggestions, see *Gazette* of Feb. 11th.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 14th April, 1882, at 4 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, C. J. Holliday, A. J. Little, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 13th inst., is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Resumé of Police Reports for week.—*Saving Life by a sampan-man.*—Attention is directed to the case of a sampan-man who is reported to have received a reward of only 40 cents for rescueing from drowning a foreigner who had either fallen or jumped from the Garden Bridge into the Soochow Creek. The Council are of opinion that the sum given is quite inadequate, and it is decided to authorize the payment to him of five dollars as a reward for his conduct, and as an inducement to other boatmen to act in the same manner.

Fire Wells.—Measurement of water in wells on 18th inst., is submitted:—

MEASUREMENT OF WATER IN FIREWELLS IN THE ENGLISH AND HONGKEW SETTLEMENTS.

Number of Wells.	Situation of Well.	Depth of Well.	Depth of Water
E. S.		ft. in.	ft. in.
6	Canton Road—West of Shantung Road	12 3	9 5
10	Foochow Road—East of Shansi Road	14 10	11 0
1	Fuhkien Road—North of Nanking Road	19 0	17 0
6	Hankow Road—West of Shantung Road	11 8	8 8
10	Kiangse Road—North of Canton Road	11 9	7 4 8 2
6	Ningpo Road—East of Shansi Road	13 7	10 0
8	Ningpo Road—East of Honan Road	11 6	7 0
10	Ningpo Road—West of Szechuen Road	14 8	10 4
1	Shanse Road—South of Nanking Road	9 0	6 4
1	Nanking Road—West of Honan Road	14 0	9 2
1	Honan and Foochow Roads	12 0	10 3
1	Kiangse Road—North of Foochow Road	12 6	8 1
1	Kiangse Road—North of Nanking Road	13 0	9 6
1	Kiukiang Road—East of Szechuen Road	13 0	9 9
1	Szechuen and Foochow Roads	14 0	9 7
1	Szechuen Road—North of Peking Road	14 0	8 3
H. S.			
6	Tiendong Road—North of Broadway	16 0	10 0
7	Hongkew Police Station	14 0	11 0

Markets.—The Inspector reports that during March the markets were well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food. The number of animals killed for foreign consumption was: oxen 514, sheep 900, calves 116, pigs 61, and at the greaseshops for native use: oxen 36, water-buffaloes 26, sheep 3, and ponies 15. Amongst the ponies killed 10 were suffering from glanders.

The oxen at Pah-sin-jaoh and the ponies at the native Livery Stable are free from any disease.

Nuisance Department.—Additional Assistance.—The Inspector reports that in consequence of the daily extension of the inhabited portion of the Settlement he has found it necessary to employ an extra number of coolies to do the scavengering work, and recommends that an additional overseer should be employed to superintend the cleaning of the alleys in the English Settlement, and a good assistant for Hongkew.

Decided to sanction the employment of the men recommended by the Inspector.

Fire Department Appointment.—Letter from the Secretary submitted, intimating that Mr. A. G. Wood has been elected to fill the vacancy at the board of the Fire Commission, caused by the temporary absence from Shanghai of Mr. A. McLeod, and asking the Council to confirm the election.—Decided to comply with this request.

Volunteers—Appointments.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 10th April 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to recommend to the Municipal Council that the following appointments should be made to the S.V.C., viz:—

Dr. Henderson, to be Surgeon-Major to the force.

Dr. McLeod, Surgeon attached to the Light Horse.

Dr. Sloan, Surgeon attached to the Artillery.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. HOLLIDAY,
Major Commanding.

To R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary to the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Decided to act upon this recommendation, and to forward Commissions through the Commandant.

Town Band.—Letter from the sub-Committee submitted, recommending the Council to re-engage M. Vela as Band Master for a period of one year at a salary of Taels 150 per month, with option to the Council of extending the agreement for an additional term of one year.—Decided to act on the recommendation of the Committee.

Widening Szechuen Road.—Letter from Mr. Francis submitted, intimating that the owner of lot 40 is willing to surrender a strip in front of Mr. Skeggs' house, measuring about 86 feet by 7 feet for the sum of Tls. 700, provided the Council will pay all expenses for moving back the porter's lodge, gates, &c., which the surveyor estimates will amount to Tls. 150.—Decided to accept this offer.

Opening Roads by Waterworks' Company.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 17th April, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—The Municipal Officer of Health has stated to the Council that in his opinion the health of the community would be endangered should your Company be allowed to continue to lay its pipes along the streets of the Settlements during the summer months.

With this warning, and after considering the question at meeting of their body at which the Health Officer was present, the Council have decided that they would not be justified in extending the permit at present granted to your Company to open the ground for laying the water pipes beyond the date to which it now stands, viz., the 5th May next, when it will cease.

I am accordingly instructed to inform you of this decison now, so that the Company may have time to adapt its operations to this necessity.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

With regard to the time when the permit to open the ground to lay pipes can be renewed, the Council are advised that it will be better to defer permission until the later end of September next, but they will be guided by circumstances.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. Thorburn,
Secretary.

To Messrs. Drysdale Ringer & Co.,
Secretaries, Shanghai Waterworks' Company (Limited.)

The Meeting then adjourned.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Association was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Agents, Messrs. Russell and Co. Mr. H. De C. Forbes, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and there were present:—Messrs. Wm. Meyerink, J. H. Pinckvoss, G. H. Wheeler, A. J. M. Inverarity (Directors), J. A. Ballard, Jas. Buchanan, B. H. Burns, Ewen Cameron, Septimus Daly, A. C. Hunter, Joseph Jaques, R. G. Ogle, J. F. Rodewald, J. D. Thorburn, and W. L. Tweedie, representing 952 shares.

Mr. A. White, the Auditor of the Company, read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the last annual general meeting, held on 27th April, 1881, as well as the minutes of the special meeting held immediately after the last annual meeting.

The minutes of both these meetings were unanimously confirmed.

The Chairman then rose and said—The accounts and report having been in your hands for several days, with your permission, we will take them as read. There is but little to add to what is summarised in the report. From the figures before you, and comparing them with former years, you will see that the net premia earned has been largely in excess of any previous year, which is, in itself, satisfactory, when the keen competition for business is taken into consideration, as well as the lower rates now ruling. I regret, however, that the larger business done by the association has not resulted more favourably, for though every care has been taken by our agents in the nature and class of the risks taken, the losses have been heavy. I think I may say exceptionally so, the past year having been, as you are aware, a very bad one for underwriters generally, and those that have escaped serious loss must be congratulated as having been especially fortunate. While we must expect with a larger and more extended business heavier expenses, greater risks, and consequently more frequent losses, I do not think that I am too sanguine in saying that the result of the past year's working can hardly be taken as a criterion of the per centage of loss to premia which we may expect in ordinary years on the same volume of business. The Directors have declared an extra dividend to shareholders of 6 per cent from the Special Reseve Fund, making 18 per cent on Capital for the year, and it is with regret that they have not been able to make any returns to contributors of business. I trust, however, that the result of this year's underwriting will be such as to enable us to resume the returns to our constituents, which we have been able heretofore to make, and I have every reason to believe that this will be the case, for you will be pleased to know that the business for this year to 31st March, has been a good one. The net premia to that date, as compared with last year's working, shows an increase of about Tls. 13,000, and the losses, so far as known, do not amount to the increase in the premia. With regard to the investments of the Association, you will see by reference to the accounts that we have invested in United States and Chinese Government Loans, after selling 28 $1,000 Bonds at a profit of Tls. 2,747.20, the sum of Tls. 397,232.14, the market value of which is Tls. 440,538.10 or Tls. 43,305,96, more than the book value at which they figure among the assets. In conclusion, I have only to say that with reference to the proposition passed at the special meeting of April 27th 1881, and confirmed to-day, making the necessary changes in our Articles, to enable us to open a regular agency in New York, the Directors have for the time being decided not to do so. Before proposing the adoption of the accounts I shall be very glad to answer any question that may suggest themselves to shareholders.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I now beg to propose—

That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts of the Association for the year ending December 31st, 1881, as presented, be accepted and passed.

Mr. J. H. Pinckvoss—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Carried unanimously.

Report.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

The Net Premia earned, less re-insurances, amount to Tls. 434,988.62, showing the very satisfactory increase of Tls. 116,865.98 over the receipts of the previous year, while the total acceptances of the Association have been about 26 per cent greater.

The past twelve months have been very disastrous to underwriting interests generally in all parts of the world, and the Association has not been fortunate in escaping from unusually severe losses.

The Credit Balance of Tls. 18,396.38 of the Underwriting Account has been transferred to Special Reserve towards meeting pending claims, and the Directors regret that it will not be possible to make any return to contributors of business during the year.

In accordance with Section 43 of the Articles of Agreement the Directors have declared an Extra Dividend to Shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent on Capital, payable on the 28th instant, and after deducting Tls. 25,200 appropriated for this purpose the Balance at Credit of Special Reserve Fund is Tls. 290,553.95.

Mr. F. B. Forbes, owing to his departure from China, resigned his seat at the Board, and in accordance with Section 22 of the Articles Mr. H. De C. Forbes assumes his place.

Messrs. M. W. Boyd and F. D. Hitch having resigned their seats on their departure from Shanghai, Messrs. A. J. M. Inverarity and G. H. Wheeler were appointed to fill the vacancies.

Shanghai, 15th April, 1882.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 1881.

Underwriting Account,
For the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Dr.	Tls.
To Claims paid less Re-insurances	306,508.82
,, Commissions and Charges	85,692.88
,, Directors' and Auditor's Fees	2,700.00
,, Irrecoverable Premia	290.54
,, Interest on Shareholders' Capital at 12 per cent per annum	50,400.00
,, Amount transferred to Special Reserve Fund to meet pending Claims	18,396.38
	Tls. 434,988.62

Cr.	Tls.
By Net Premia Re-insurances	434,988.62
	Tls. 434,988.62

Audited and found correct.

Aug. White,
Auditor.
Russell & Co.,
Secretary.

Special Reserve Fund, 6th April, 1882.

Dr.	Tls.
To Payments of Claims, Return Premia, Brokerages etc. Account, former Years, less Amounts received from Re-insuring Offices	44,021.58
,, Exchange Account	140.60
,, Amount approp iated for Extra Dividend to Shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent on Capital	25,200.00
,, Balance	290,553.95
	Tls. 359,916.13

Cr.	Tls.
By Balance from last Account	288,936.17
,, Interest	49,836.38
,, Gain on Sale of 28 $1,000 United States 4 per cent Bonds	2,747.20
,, Amount transferred from Underwriting Account to meet Pending Claims	18,396.38
	Tls. 359,916.13

Balance Sheet—6th April, 1882.

Liablities.	Tls.
Capital	420,000.00
Permanent Reserve	230,000.00
Special Reserve Fund	290,553.95
Uncollected Dividends	251.50
Extra Dividends	25,200.00
Working Account 1882	4,942.96
	Tls. 970,948.41

Assets.	Tls.
United States Government Securities in London (market value 1st April, 1882, £90,310)	300,732.14
Investment of Capital	270,000.00
Investment of Current Funds by London Bankers	30,732.14
	300,732.14
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878	44,500.00
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881	52,000.00
Mortgages on Real Estate at Shanghai	150,000.00
Bank Deposits at Shanghai	377,231-21
London Furniture Account	1,076.31
Secretaries	26,758.41
Sundry Agents	18,660.34
	Tls. 970,948.41

E. & O. C,
Russell & Co.,
Secretaries.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above account, and that I have found it to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Association, and also with the documents representing the Securities.

Aug. White,
Auditor.

H. De C. Forbes,—Chairman.
Wm. Meyerink,
J. H. Pinckvoss,
G. H. Wheeler,
} Directors.

15th April.

Mr. S. Daly—I beg to propose—

That Mr. H. De C. Forbes, be elected Chairman, and that Messrs. W. Meyerink, J. H. Pinckvoss, A. J. M. Inverarity, and G. H. Wheeler be elected Directors to serve until the next annual general meeting.

Mr. J. D. Thorburn seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman next proposed and Mr. Wheeler seconded—

That Mr. Augustus White be elected auditor to serve till the next Annual General Meeting.

Carried.

The Chairman said this concluded the business before the meeting, adding that the dividend warrants would be payable to-day (Friday.)

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees and Subscribers to the Chinese Hospital in the Shantung Road was held yesterday afternoon at Dr. Johnston's residence adjoining the Hospital. Mr. P. J. Hughes, H.B.M. Consul, presided, and there were present:—Revs. W. Muirhead and Dr. Yates, Messrs. R. Francis, J. Johnston, M.D., C. Thorne, J. H. Hart (Commissioner of Customs), Dr. Henderson and E. Cameron.

The Chairman said that at the last annual meeting Dr. Johnston was about to proceed home on leave, but now he had much pleasure in welcoming him back again. The first business was to lay the report and accounts for 1881 before the meeting.

Mr. Francis said he thought the accounts might be taken as read and that there was not much to remark on them. The total amount of subscriptions for 1881 was Tls. 2,183 against Tls. 1,756 in the previous year. This difference had been caused by the French Municipal Council paying the subscriptions for both years in 1881. There was also a slight falling off in the amount of donations which was owing principally to the Tea and Silk Guilds withholding the contributions they had previously given; he hoped, however, that they might again be induced to subscribe. The deficiency, however, was in a great part made up by a donation of Tls. 600 from the China Merchants S. N. Co.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Dr. JOHNSTON explained that the donation had been entered in the name of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. at the special request of the donor.

Mr. FRANCIS continued his explanation of the accounts and said that about Tls. 800 would shortly have to be remitted for the purchase of surgical instruments and appliances.

Dr. JOHNSTON said that whilst he was at home he had taken special care in the selection of the iustruments about to be purchased. He also explained that the total number of patients shown in the report was that of new patients only; had the aggregate been given it would have been about 50,000, as 200 patients, on an average, presented themselves at the Hospital daily.

Mr. THORNE proposed :—

That the Report and Accounts, as printed be passed.

Mr. HART seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The report showed that the total number of patients treated in the wards during the year was 688; 628 males and 60 females. Of these, 633 were cured, 12 relieved, and 43 died. In the dispensary practice 17,040 new out-patients were prescribed for, 10,532 males, and 6,508 females. Twenty-eight cases of Asiatic cholera were under treatment; 19 recovered and 9 died. Out of nineteen cases of opium-poisoning treated, fifteen of the patients recovered, and four died. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 4,934.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1881.

Receipts.

	Tls.
Balance from 1880 account	1,070.87
Artificial eyes sold—$34	25.24
Subscriptions for 1881	2,183.30
Donations for 1881	910.52
Interest @ 2% per annum	17.46
	Tls. 4,207.39

Expenditure.

	Tls.
Paid general expenses to date—$1,660	1,228.52
Remitted to Messrs. Allen and Hanbury for drugs and surgical instruments—£69 17s. 1d. in 30 days' draft on Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation @ 5/1	274.84
Paid London Mission Ground rent—$300	220.50
,, for Code supplied to Hospital—$90	66.53
,, Municipal taxes	20.62
,, Chinese Government land tax	2.18
,, Premium on Fire Insurance, Tls. 11,000	68.00
,, Printing and distributing Reports, and advertising	20.02
,, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on Fixed Deposit 12th May	1,500.00
,, ,, ,, 29th December	500.00
Balance to 1882 account	306.18
	Tls. 4,207.39

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 31st December, 1881.
R. FRANCIS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
C. THORNE.

Dr. JOHNSTON desired to express the great obligations he was under to Drs. Henderson and McLeod who had undertaken his duty during his absence, and by whom many important operations had been performed. He also expressed himself in high terms of the important services which had been, and are still being, rendered by Mr. Chung Foo the Chinese assistant.

Rev. W. MUIRHEAD bore testimony to the eminent services of Drs. Henderson and McLeod. He thought they had earned the gratitude of the Committee and proposed that a vote of thanks be given to them.

Rev. Dr. YATES seconded and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Dr. HENDERSON briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Rev. W. MUIRHEAD thought the meeting would be glad to hear any remarks that Dr. Henderson might have to offer.

Dr. HENDERSON briefly addressed the meeting and in the course of his remarks referred to the operations which had been performed during the year and paid a high tribute to the services of Mr. Chung Foo.

Rev. W. MUIRHEAD gave some account of the literary labours of the late Rev. Dr. Hobson and Dr. Osgood who had published some valuable medical works in Chinese and strongly advocated the establishment of a class of Chinese students.

Dr. JOHNSTON said it would be very difficult to establish such a class and explained how unreliable the generality of Chinese hospital assistants were.

Dr. HENDERSON pointed out the difficulties in the way of training Chinese medical students in this country and thought the only plan would be to send them either to Europe or America.

After some further remarks from Dr. Johnston, there being no other business to be brought forward, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders in the above Office was held at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., on Friday afternoon (14th). There were present :—Mr. J. Macgregor (in the chair), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. C. D Bottomley, W. H. F. Darby, D. Ruttunjee, G. Mackrill Smith, H. C. Maclean, H. Smith, M. E. Sassoon, H. G. James, and G. T. Veitch.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, as mentioned in the advertisement which has just been read, this meeting is called together for the purpose of complying with the Companies Ordinance. It is not necessary to detain you with any lengthy statement. We have simply to say that the reconstruction of the old Canton Insurance Office, as it is now constituted, has been favourably received by the insuring public, and the business is progressing quite satisfactorily. All the capital has been allotted, with the exception of a small appropriation reserved for America, where we hope to obtain a few contributing shareholders. I would desire to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Consulting Committee and General Agents, the regret which they felt at not being able to meet more fully the very numerous applications for shares in the new office. When I tell you that with practically only five thousand shares to distribute in China and Japan applications were received for between fifty and sixty thousand you will at once see the task before the Committee was a very delicate and very difficult one. It was felt that in justice to the interests of the office a line must be laid down making the certainty or probability of contributions that basis of allotment, and I believe in no instance has this principle been departed from. It only remains for your Committee, and ourselves as General Agents, to hope—and I have every confidence in expressing the hope—that the shareholders, by hearty and continued support, will justify the allotment which the Committee have made. I don't know that there is any other business before the meeting, and I have only to thank you for your attendance here.

The meeting dispersed.—*Daily Press.*

Amusements.

SHANGHAI ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY,
Monday, the 24th April, 1882.

Judges :—Messrs. F. H. Bell, A. Myburgh, C. J. Holliday.

Starters :—Messrs. T. H. Rawson, H. T. Wade.

Committee :—Messrs. F. Anderson, E. A. Fabris, F. A. Groom, F. Huchting, Sir W. Johnston, Bart, R. Mackenzie, E. W. Rice, R. D. Starkey, J. A. Sullivan, A. Veitch, H. T. Wade, P. McG. Grant.

J. W. H. Burgoyne, *Honorary Secretary.*

The members of the Shanghai Athletic Club are to be congratulated on their successful efforts to provide sport for themselves and amusement for others. On occasions of this kind almost everything depends on the weather and this was all that could be desired, though a cold wind was blowing across the ground and the sky was overcast.

Thanks to the fine weather we have been enjoying for the last two or three days as well as to the exertions of the Committee the ground was in flying condition.

The opening event was fixed for 1.30 p.m. but long before that hour eager spectators began to flock towards the ground, and by about 1.15 there was a very fair attendance of both sightseers and competitors; amongst the former were many ladies, whose presence no doubt encouraged the latter in their efforts to achieve success in the several contests. The day's pleasure was greatly enhanced by the presence of the Town Band who, under the able direction of that distinguished Knight of the Baton, Signor M. Vela, played a selection of popular and operatic music.

1.—THROWING THE HAMMER.—A Cup presented by the Shanghai Athletic Club. Points, 6 for 1st and 3 for 2nd.

C. J. Holliday	1
W. Goodfellow	2
A. Veitch	3
C. E. Muller	0
J. Palmer	0
A. Wilson	0

Six competitors came up to the post, three throws being allowed to each. In the first two Holliday outdistanced all the rest; after this the contest for the second place lay between Messrs. Goodfellow and Veitch. At the close, a distance of 72 ft. 8 in. was scored in favour of Holliday, Goodfellow and Veitch having respectively accomplished 72 ft. 5 in. and 72 ft. 3½ in. They were all therefore fairly matched and the competition was watched with much interest by the spectators.

2.—FLAT RACE, 220 YARDS.—Handicap. —The Volunteer Cup.—A Cup presented by the Volunteers of Shanghai.—Value, Tls. 100.—Open only to Volunteers, to be won two meetings in succession or three times in all. First Prize, Cup value $20; second Prize, Cup value $10.—First Heats.

1st Heat.

Burgoyne, 6 yds.	1
Dunman, (scratch)	2

2nd Heat.

Jones, 13 yds.	1
Baird, 20 yds.	2

3rd Heat.

Webster, 12 yds.	1
Bowman, 12 yds.	0
Nielson, 26 yds.	0

Out of a total of sixteen competitors only seven presented themselves at the starting post. In the first heat Burgoyne had the start, kept it, and came in an easy first in 25⅘ secs., Dunman completing the distance in 26⅕ secs. In the second heat Jones and Baird started and arrived at the post in 25⅕ and 26⅘ secs. respectively. In the third heat three started but Bowman and Neilson very soon had enough of it and gave in, leaving Webster to walk over the course, which feat he accomplished in 27 secs. easily.

3.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—The Legal Cup.—Presented by the members of the Legal Profession.—Points, 6 for 1st and 3 for second.

P. M. G. Grant	1
A. Stewart	2
A. E. Reynell	0
J. Palmer	0
F. Dodwell	0
W. Dunman	0
C. E. Muller	0
R. Mcgregor	0

Eight competitors put in an appearance; after three throws each Grant was declared the winner at 93 yds. 1 ft. 10 in., Stewart being a good second with 92 yds. 2 ft. 6 in.

4.—LONG JUMP.—Handicap.—The Merchant Navy Cup.—A Cup presented by

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

the Merchant Navy.—Value, Tls. 50.—To be won two meetings in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $20 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, Cup value $10 and 5 points.

T. Wright, 11 in. 1
J. W. H. Burgoyne, 14 in. 2
C. Comins, 5 in. 3
A. R. Bowman, scratch 0
J. Palmer, 7 in. 0
W. S. Jackson, 9 in. 0
C. E. Müller, 12 in. 0
A. Stewart, 12 in. 0
P. McG. Grant, 12 in. 0
R. MacGregor, 16 in. 0
F. Dodwell, 20 in. 0

Out of a total of seventeen entries eleven came up to time; they were all well matched and there was some good jumping. In the first trial Burgoyne headed the list with 15ft. 3in., Comins being next to him with 14ft. 3in., Wright only scoring 13ft. 3in.; in the second jump Bowman, Comins, Palmer, and Wright each reached 15ft. 3in.; in the third round Comins accomplished 15ft. 6in. Bowman being only six inches less; in the next venture Comins and Wright each figured 16ft. 1in. Burgoyne unfortunately making three false starts which prevented him from securing the advantage he at first enjoyed. After the handicaps had been added Wright stood first with 17 feet, Burgoyne second with 16ft. 10in. and Comins third with 16ft. 6in.

5.—Flat Race, 100 Yards.—Handicap.—The C. M. S. N. Co.'s Cup.—A Cup presented by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.—Value, Tls. 100.—To be won two meetings in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $20 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, Cup value $10 and 5 points.—First Heats.

1st Heat.

J. W. H. Burgoyne, 2 yds. 1
W. S. Jackson, 5 yds. 2
T. Wright, 4 yds. 3
J. Baird, 9 yds. 0
L. E. Waller, 11 yds. 0
F. Dodwell, 10 yds. 0
C. E. Müller, 10 yds. 0

2nd Heat.

W. H. Campbell, scratch 1
J. Jones, 5 yds. 2
W. Dunman, scratch 3
H. de C. Forbes, 3 yds. 0
A. Stewart, 5 yds. 0
R. MacGregor, 11 yds. 0
A. R. Bowman, 6 yds. 0

In consequence of so many failing to put in an appearance when the bell rang this race was run in two heats instead of five as originally intended. In the first Jackson had the advantage at starting, but was soon outdistanced by Dunman who came in a good first in 11⅓ secs. Jackson being an easy second and Wright third. In the second heat Campbell came in first in 11 secs., Jones and Dunman being second and third.

6.—High Jump.—Handicap.—The Bankers' Cup.—A Cup presented by the Bankers' of Shanghai.—Value, Tls. 50.—To be won two meetings in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $20 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, Cup value $10 and 5 points.—First Heats.

F. Dodwell 10 in. 1
P. McG. Grant 5 in. 2
J. Palmer 3 in. 3
W. Dunman (scratch) 0
C. Comins 5 in. 0
J. W. H. Burgoyne 0

There were twelve entries for this event, but only six competitors came to the front. After adding the handicaps Dodwell stood first with 5ft. 2in., Grant a good second at 5ft. and Palmer third at 4ft. 11in. Dunman cleared 4ft. 9in. but failed at 4ft. 11in.

7.—Flat Race, 440 Yards (quarter of a mile).—Handicap.—The Compradores' Cup.—A Cup presented by the Compradores of Shanghai.—Value, Tls. 100.—To be won two meetings in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $20 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, Cup value $10 and 5 points.—First Heats.

J. Jones, 19 yds. 1
W. H. Campbell, scratch 2
L. E. Waller, 46 yds. 3
W. Dunman, scratch 0
H. S. Webster, 20 yds. 0
J. W. H. Burgoyne, 12 yds. 0
T. Wright, 21 yds. 0
A Stewart, 26 yds. 0
J. W. Gande, 28 yds. 0

This race was orignally set down to be run in two heats but as so few came to the starting post it was done in one. When the gun fired Dunman had the lead but was soon caught up by Campbell who, in turn, was out-distanced by Jones who came in a capital first in 55⅘ secs. Campbell being second and Waller third. Webster gave in after he had gone only a few yards.

8.—Flat Race, 100 Yards.—Handicap.—The Insurance Cup.—(Open only to Heavy Weights over 12 stone. Winner of competition No. 5 excluded.)—A Cup presented by the Insurance Companies.—Value, Tls. 50.—To be won two years in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $15 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, $5 and 5 points.—First Heats.

C. E. Müller 10 yds. 1
J. McKie 8 yds. 2
E. A. Fabris 7 yds. 3
H. de C. Forbes (scratch) 0
E. W. Rice 16 yds. 0
J. F. Cheetham 1 yd. 0
T. Rawson 7 yds. 0
J. Palmer 3 yds. 0

This race also was *run in one heat* instead of three. It was well contested from first to last. Müller came in first, accomplishing the distance in 11⅘ seconds. McKie was second and Fabris third.

9.—International Tug-of-War (Teams of 10 men.)—The Athletic Club Cup.—Presented by the Shanghai Athletic Club.—Prize, a Pewter to each member of the winning team. First Heats.

An alteration had to be made in this event. According to the original programme it was intended to have been competed in two heats, viz., Americans *v.* Germans, and English *v.* Scotch; but so many of the American and Scotch teams failing to come up to time war was waged between England and Germany. The respective teams were as follows:—English, Wilson (Captain), Pemberton, Fabris, Wade, Perrott, Montgomery, Reynell, Eveleigh, Cheetham and Holt; Germany—Schultz (Captain), Sachau, Burmann, Buse, Bieber, Kolling, Ottomier, Neuborg and Müller. When the signal was given both parties pulled with might and main; but victory was with the Germans from the first, the stalwart Britons being no match for them. In about 40 secs. the first of the English team was over the first mark, and from that moment the sponge was thrown up.

10.—Flat Race, One Mile.—Handicap.—The Concordia Cup.—A Cup presented by the Club Concordia.—Value, Tls. 70.—To be won two meetings in succession or three times in all.—1st Prize, Cup value $20 and 10 points; 2nd Prize, Cup value $10 and 5 points.

J. McKie, 230 yds. 1
W. S. Jackson, 35 yds. 2
C. Comins, 60 yds. 3
J. W. H. Burgoyne, 35 yds. 0
A. Stewart, 160 yds. 0
J. Neilson, 190 yds. 0
C. E Müller, 220 yds. 0

Seven stalwart runners came up to the post, out of a total of thirteen entries. In the first time round Wright, Stewart and Müller gave in; in fact the latter had had enough of it before he had gone many paces. In the second time round Burgoyne threw up the sponge. In the third quarter Nielson retired but the remainder pluckily determind to "see it out." McKie was first, he having completed the distance in exactly 5 minutes; Jackson came in second in 5 min. 15 secs. and Comins third in 5 min. 26½ secs.

11.—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards (10 Flights Hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches each.)—The Ladies' Purse.—Points, 10 for 1st; and 5 for 2nd.—First Heats.

First Heat.

P. McG. Grant, Minus 8 yds. 1
W. H. Campbell, 30 yds. 2
A. R. Bowman, 14 yds. 3
Palmer, 30 yds. 0

Second Heat.

W. Dunman, Minus 30 yds. 1
J. McKie, 5 yds. 2
W. S. Jackson, 17 yds. 3
J. W. H. Burgoyne, 13 yds. 0

This race, like two or three others was run in two heats instead of three. In the first heat Grant completed the distance in 26⅘ secs., Campbell doing it in 27⅕ secs., Bowman following close on his heels. In the second heat Duman was first in 26⅘ secs., McKie second in 27 secs., Jackson taking the third place.

Second Day,

Tuesday, the 25th April, 1882.

The second day's events passed of very successfully; the weather was most favourable at the commencement though, unfortunately, it afterwards rained heavily, and the attendance of spectators, if anything, was larger than on Monday. The Town Band again enlivened the proceedings with their soul-stirring strains and a very agreeable half-holiday would have been enjoyed by all who were present, had it not been for the rain. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies in the tent set apart for them.

1.—Putting the Shot.—A Cup presented by the Shanghai Athletic Club.—Points, 6 for 1st; and 3 for 2nd.

C. E. Muller 1
C. J. Holliday 2
A. Wilson 3
A. Stewart 0

Four competitors came up to time for this event. In the first throw Stewart made 26 ft. 8 in., the rest scoring nothing, as they over-stepped the line. In the next throw Holliday and Müller each accomplished 27 ft. 5 in. After one or two more tries Müller was declared the winner at 28 ft. 10 in., Holliday second at 28 ft. 6 in. and Wilson third at 27 ft. 10 in.

2.—Flat Race, 220 Yards.—(Handicap.)—The Volunteers Cup—Final Heat.

J. Jones 1
J. W. H. Burgoyne 2

This was an exciting race. When the gun was fired Jones had the lead, kept it, and came in easily in 26 secs.

3.—Gymnastic Exercises.—The Lester Cup.—A Cup presented by Henry Lester, Esq., value $50. Points 10 for first; and 5 for 2nd.

E. A. Fabris 1
J. K. Michael .... } 2
T. Waring .... } 2
O. Mordhorst 0
C. E. Müller 0

This, in one respect, was the most interesting event of the day, or at any rate, the one that was the greatest attraction to the spectators. As will be seen above five stalwart acrobats turned up when the bell rang. The first trial of skill was at the horizontal bar at which Fabris, Waring, and Michael displayed some astonishing feats, the other two somewhat lacking in agility. The next trial was at the parallel bars where the same three again distinguished themselves. At the close the judges awarded the first place to Fabris, Michael and Waring being bracketted for the second.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

4.—Flat Race, 100 Yards.—(Handicap.)—The China M. S. N. Co.'s Cup.—Final Heat.

Campbell (scratch) 1
J. Jones, 5 yds. 2
W. S. Jackson, 5 yds......................3
J. W. Burgoyne, 2 yds....................0

This was a closely contested race that had to be run no less than four times. At the first attempt Jones and Campbell came in a dead heat in $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs. After the pole jumping Jones and Campbell started a second time with a similar result in the same space of time, viz. $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs. The next attempt was after the three legged race when this well matched pair again accomplished a dead heat in exactly 11 secs. Later on, after the tug of war they again turned up when Campbell came in a winner by one yard in $10\frac{3}{4}$ secs. Many were of opinion that he had really won the race at the third trial, but as he fouled with Jones the judges decided that it was a dead heat.

5.—Three Legged Race.—(150 yards Flat.)—Two Cups. — Presented by the Shanghai Athletic Club.

W. Dunman .... W. S. Jackson	1
T. Wright .... E. Reynell	2
Comins .... Waller	3
Mayhew .... Waring	0
Stewart .... Cheetham	0
Palmer .... Wade	0
Mordhurst .... Waller	0

Seven pairs started for this event. One couple soon came to grief though they were not long in picking themselves up again. The rest trudged on bravely with the result shown above. Dunman and Jackson reached the winning post in $16\frac{2}{5}$ secs., the second brace doing it in 18 secs. Comins and Waller were a good third.

6.—Pole Jump.

W. Dunman....................................1
Stewart..2
Comins..3
W. S. Jackson................................0
Sentence......................................0
J. Palmer......................................0
T. Waring......................................0
C. E. Müller..................................0
Burgoyne......................................0
Michael..0

This was an event not included in the original programme and was perhaps somewhat of an impromptu nature. The jumping commenced at 6ft. 1in. which height Stewart, Dunman, Sentance, Michael and Comins very successfully cleared. The bar was next raised to 6ft. 8in., but the extra inches formed no barrier to either of the five except Michael, though he, as well as the remainder made very praiseworthy efforts to get over. The bar was afterwards raised by easy stages to 9 feet but without particnlarly inconveniencing Dunman who flew over every obstacle with the utmost ease. At the close Dunman stood first at 9 feet, Stewart second at 8 ft. 8 in. and Comins third at 8 ft.

7.—International Tug-of-war. —(Teams of 10 men.)—The Merchants' Cup, and a Pewter to each numbers of the winning team.—Final Heat.

This time war was declared by Germany against Scotland. The German team were the same as those who had gained an easy victory over the English on the previous day. The gallant Scotchmen who came to the front, "their souls in arms and eager for the fray" were:—McKie (Captain), W. Macallum, T. Macallum, Knox, Sir W. Johnston, Robertson, Williams, Black and Glass. For more than a minute after the start was given the teams were so well matched that not an inch of ground was gained on either side. How long this would have lasted it is impossible to say, but unfortunately McKie lost his footing, and at the end of 2 min. 4 secs. was pulled across the mark. Thus in the space of two days the brave Teutons (peacefully) conquered two ancient nations. Noble fellows! May their names be handed down to the admiration of the latest posterity of Shanghai athletes.

8.—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards.—The Ladies Purse.—Final Heat.

W. Dunman	owe 30 yards	....	1
P. M. G. Grant	,, 8 ,,	....	2
W. H. Campbell	,, 30 ,,	....	3
J. McKie	,, 5 ,,	....	0

When the gun fired Grant had a good lead, but unfortunately he came a cropper over the ninth hurdle. He soon regained his feet and came in a fair second in 22 secs., Dunman being first in $21\frac{4}{5}$ sec., and Campbell an easy third. This was the same time in which the race was accomplished on the previous day, though by an error on the part of the time-keeper it was recorded as $26\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

9.—Flat Race, 100 Yards.—Veterans' Race.—A Cup value $20 and 10 points. Second Prize Cup, value $10 and 5 points. Open to all residents over 15 years.

H. T. Wade 1
E. A. Fabris 2
R. D. Starkey 3
A. Wilson 0

This race was intended to have been run in two heats, but as only four turned up out of a total of twelve entries the idea was abandoned. It was well run, Wade coming in first in 13 secs., Fabris and Starkey being close behind.

10.—Obstacle Race.—First Prize, Cup presented by the Shanghai Athletic Club, value $15; and 2nd Prize, Pewter, value $5.

J. W. Burgoyne 1
Comins 2
W. S. Jackson 0
Müller 0
Waller 0
Stewart 0
Bowman 0
McKie 0

By the time the bell was rung for this race the rain was drizzling heavily; nevertheless it excited some interest and caused great amusement. The impediments were much the same as usual, viz., water jumps, creeping under chain poles, climbing bamboo barriers and creeping through tubs. The third and broadest water jump was closely watched as it was believed many would find a cold bath in it. Public expectation was disappointed as all the competitors came safely over it, and made straight for the bamboo barrier. Jackson came up to it first but as he did not go over the top rail he was disqualified by the stewards, although he came in first in 1 min. 9 secs. Burgoyne, who reached the post in 1 min. 12 secs. was therefore awarded the first place and Comins the second.

By the time this race was finished the ground had become quite soft and it was therefore determined to postpone the Egg and Spoon Race *sine die*. Nothing therefore remained but to distribute the prizes. These were laid out in the ladies tent; Miss Dyce presented the Ladies' Purse and Mrs. Bell the other awards. In spite of the wet weather a large number of visitors remained to witness the ceremony. The prizes were handed to the victors with a few words of congratulation, Messrs. Jones and Campbell being specially complimented when they advanced to the table. After the presentation three hearty cheers were given for the ladies.

Thus ended a most successful meeting. To the energetic and painstaking Committee to whom the arrangements were entrusted the greatest credit is due for the able and courteous manner in which they performed their duties. Messrs. Bell, Myburgh, and Holliday, as judges are deserving of special commendation for having executed their critical task with the utmost fairness and impartiality. Messrs. Rawson and Wade as starters, and Mr. W. H. Short as time-keeper greatly contributed to the success of each race; and last, but by no means least, Mr. J. W. H. Burgoyne, in addition to being an energetic and successful athlete proved himself to be a *facile princeps* of Honorary Secretaries—of whom the Club has just reason to be proud. For our own part we have to thank the Club for their kindness and courtesy to the representatives of the press.

PEKING RACES.

22nd April, 1882.

(By Telegram.)

1—Griffins' Plate.—1 mile.
Mr. Maude's....................*Macaroon.*

2—Yamen's Prize.—2 miles.
Mr. Tell's ....*Eastwind.*

3—Ladies' Purse.—One round.
Count Tattenbach's...........*Hwang.*

4—Ministers' Cup.—$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
Mr. Maude's ....*Macaroon.*

5—Haikwan Challenge Cup.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Sir Robert Hart's......*Sunshine* (late *Odin.*)

6—Hack Stakes.—Once round.
Mr. Bredon's ....*Shaughraun.*

7—Champion Stakes.—1 mile.
Mr. Maude's ....*Macaroon.*

Miscellaneous.

H.E. CHANG SHU-SHENG, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE TWO KUANG.

We purpose from time to time to record a few jottings regarding the career of the leading statesmen in China, and as Mr. Bourne has already dealt exhaustively with Li Hung-chang, we commence with Chang Shu-sheng, the present Viceroy of Canton. H.E. Chang Shu-sheng is one of those hardy midland men from whose ranks the Civil Service has been so largely recruited in recent years. Three Viceroys hail from the same district in Anhui—the two brothers Li and the subject of the present notice, all of them stanch Chinese and close friends. H.E. Chang is 58 years of age and was somewhat late in his start in official life, for we find him at over 30 volunteering in an unofficial capacity to take command of a militia corps raised to drive the rebels out of his native prefecture. Though His Excellency holds no higher degree than that of Salaried Licentiate, it is understood that he is a man of varied reading and of considerable literary attainments. His early career was spent exclusively in the army under Tsêng Kuo-fan. Kiangsu was the scene of his military exploits, where for five years from 1860 to 1865 he helped to wrest almost every city in the province from the rebel forces. As a reward for these services, he obtained, in June 1865, his first substantial appointment, the Intendancy of the Hsü Hai Circuit in Kiangsu. Since then his advancement has been unusually rapid, and he is, as far as we know, the only Viceroy in the Empire whose promotion has never received a check. Li Hung-chang has been reprimanded more than once; Liu K'un-i and Li Han-chang are both deep in trouble at the present moment: Ting Pao-chên, ever since he put an end to that favourite eunuch some years ago in Shantung, has been losing and regaining a button on an average about once a year; while even the Prince of Kung is occasionally reminded that he is after all only a distinguished subject and in no wise infallible. Chang Shu-shêng alone has steered clear of all troubles. We need scarcely do more than chronicle in order the various appointments which he held until he reached his present

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

high position. In 1866 he was appointed Judicial Commissioner of Chihli, which he held some four years, when he was transferred to a similar post in Shansi. Tsêng Kuo-fan, then Viceroy of Chihli, was unwilling to lose the services of so experienced a subordinate and memorialised for permission to retain him on his staff,—a request which was granted for a time. In 1871 he was promoted to be Director General of the Yellow River, but had only entered upon office a few days, when, for some reason which we do not clearly understand, he was transferred to the Governorship of Kiangsu, the scene of his early career. While in this post he acted for some time as Governor General of the Two Kiang and Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports, where no doubt, like his predecessor Liu K'un-i, he acquired an experience calculated to fit him for his present post. In 1874 he went into retirement on the death of this mother, and on his return to official life in 1879, was made Governor of Kueichow, but received orders while on his way to his post transferring him to Kuangsi. He was only there six months when he was gazetted to the Governor Generalship of the Two Kuang, an appointment which he assumed on the 20th May, 1880. It is not the object of this notice to offer any criticism of His Excellency's official doings, but it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that China is safe as long as she possesses statesmen of his type. Foreigners and Chinese are in a better position to form a fair estimate of each other than they were some time ago, and we ought not to forget that the prejudice then existing was not entirely on the Chinese side. It is a little more than 20 years ago since Lord Palmerston's 'insolent barbarian' carried an English election. The English public would not probably have materially altered their views if they had been informed that Yeh, whom Palmerston so courteously described, was descended from a long line of literary ancestors, and was himself one of the most literary men in a literary Empire. Some years afterwards poor Yeh, for whom we confess we have a feeling of sympathy, was converted into a monster by the combined effect of a *Times'* correspondent and a youthful sinologue. It was scarcely to be expected, however, that the fallen ruler of some 50 millions of people would prove of an amiable disposition when quizzed by a bumptious young Briton for the benefit of a literary newsmonger.—*China Mail.*

Preparations with Liebig's Name.—It may be remembered that some time since a controversy was raging in the medical journals as to the original inventor of a certain Obstetric Bag, wherein two eminent gynæcologists disputed the right of priority to certain improvements; others joined in the fray, and this wordy warfare was dignified with the name of "the battle of the bags." This time, another battle is raging over the use of Liebig's name, which is at present confined to the lay press, but as we have been drawn into the dispute and the weight of our authority solicited, we would briefly summarise the case thus:—Many years ago the original Baron Justus von Liebig, after extensive experiments, introduced to the profession and the public his celebrated "Extractum Carnis," which soon became, and is still, justly popular as a dietetic article of great value. A few years after Liebig's death, a cocoa was introduced under the style of *Baron Liebig's Cocoa*, with the sanction and pecuniary support of the second son of the original Baron von Liebig, and this has been advertised thus:—"Baron, Liebig, the eminent chemist and analyst, who has invented and who superintends the manufacture and analysis of this preparation, as well as the Liebig Company's extract of meat, &c., &c." It is to this misleading statement that the present controversy is due; and it is but right that the matter should be placed on a proper footing. That the eminent chemist was the originator of Liebig's extract of meat is certain, and it is equally certain that he had nothing whatever to do with Liebig's cocoa, inasmuch as this was not brought out until several years after his death. It is therefore untrue that he invented the two articles; and it is equally misleading to call the present possessor of the name "*the* eminent chemist." The cocoa should be called plainly Baron Hermann von Liebig's Cocoa, and no misconception would be possible.—*The Medical Press and Circular.*

Small Capitalists wishing to Establish a Business should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory, in their district. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given—previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks, is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper on payment of 1s.—Barnett and Forster, Engineers, 23c, Forston Street, London, N. 1ju 8

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGES.

At Tientsin, on the 19th instant, at the English Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Innocent, Johann Theodor Schnell, from Cologne Germany, to Isabel Jane Machattie, daughter of the late John Machattie, of Leith, Scotland.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Ichang, on the 17th inst., by Her Majesty's Consul, and afterwards by the Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., of the Scotch Kirk Mission, John Henry Riley, to Jane Kidd, both of the China Inland Mission, Chungking.

DEATHS.

At the Scotch Mission, Ichang, on the 17th inst., of typhoid fever, Georgiana Harris, daughter of the late William Harris, Deputy Superintendent of Biden Home, Madras, aged 20.

At Newchwang, on the 12th instant, of typhus fever, Ernest Valentine Touzalin, I.M. Customs, step-son of Major George Colnell, R.M.L.I., aged 23.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per str. *Anchises*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour and two children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Perceval.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Ningpo—Mr. M. Nissen.

Per str. *Takasago Maru*, for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wetmore, Mrs. Winton and child, Mrs. Garcia, Messrs. Alford, G. G. Linen, Thuan and Watase.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Tientsin—Miss Olga Duboin. For Chefoo—Miss D. Maclean.

Arrived.

Per str. *Kiangching*, from Hankow—Miss Howard, M.D. From Wuhu—Mr. Benjamin.

Per str. *Teucer*, from Hongkong—Mr. G. Wood.

Per str. *Kangchi*, from Foochow—Messrs. Shorstoff, Chalmers, and Imenoff.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin—Comodore Schufeldt, U.S.N., and Miss Schufeldt, Mon. and Madame Bellignni, Messrs. A. R. Tebedeff and P. M. Shoolingni. From Chefoo—Mr. Monument and servant.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Innes, McCulloch and Hember.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Barton, Johnston, Guestier, Watson and Moon.

Per str. *Chinkiang*, from Hongkong via Ningpo—Mr. Kennedy.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Dunman, Mr. and Mrs. Hertz, Miss Olga Duboin, Miss Vawdrey, Messrs. T. Waters, J. Beattie, A. Ilbert, C. T. Battelle, H. Smith and servant.

Leaving.

Per str. *Djemnah*, for Marseilles—Mrs. Helland, two children and European servant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Billequin, Messrs. G. Nicholson and J. A. Chivet. For Singapore—Mrs. Brown, Messrs. H. Johnston, B. H. Barton and G. H. Guestier. For Hongkong—Mrs. Gonor.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 8 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Apr	• •	• •	•	•	•	•			
23	29.94	55.0	61.5	52.0	54.5	54.0	4	East	..
24	29.92	60.0	64.5	50.5	59.5	55.0	4	E.S.E.	..
25	29.90	64.0	64.5	57.0	63.5	59.5	5	S.S.E.	..
26	29.75	66.0	70.0	60.0	65 0	64.0	3	South	0.10
27	29.56	63.0	68.0	61.0	62.0	60.0	7	W.N.W.	0.36
28	29.76	65.0	65.0	59.0	64.5	61.5	5	W.N.W.	..

Explanation.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. Geo. Street & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. Andrew Wind, 133, Nassau Street. San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. Gordon & Gotch. Melbourne:—Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Nagasaki:—China & Japan Trading Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by George Street,
30, Cornhill,
LONDON *(E.C.)*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1882.

We have again to report a most disappointing condition of our import market, as during the five days which have elapsed since our last issue, the demand for every description of manufactures has fallen off, and prices are lower. It is a long time since we have had such a limited enquiry for goods, and at present there does not seem a prospect of an early improvement.

The accounts from Tientsin make trade in imports rather better, that is, a few more goods were being cleared. At Chefoo business was dull, and while advices from Hankow concerning the Szechuen trade are rather more cheerful, they have had no effect in this market. The stocks of Cotton Goods held here are so heavy that dealers will require a further decline before operating.

The Woollens market has again declined and is in a most unsatisfactory condition, as most colours of Camlets, Spanish Stripes and Long Ells are lower.

SALES of Cotton Goods by private bargain from 21st to 27th inst. inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings, 7-lbs.—140 pieces Red Dragon at T1.28. By auction of **6** and **7-lbs.** 1,000 pieces. **8¼lbs.**—12,250 pieces: Red Unicorn 250 at T1.78, 2-Feather 250 at T1.79, Red Bullock 1,000 at T1.55½, Collie's Lion 250 at T1.78, Red Joss 750 at T1.65, Blue Joss 750 at T1.69, Red Dragon 250 at T1.72½ Red Dove 250 at T1.55½, Blue Lion 1,250 at T1.54, Red Lion 500 at T1.60, Pinnace 5,500 at T1.42½, 2-Elephant 500 at T1.67, Hand and Branch 750 at T1.80.—Sales auction 5,150 pieces.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

9.12-lbs.—750 pieces : Blue Dragon 250 at ₸2.07, Red Dragon 500 at ₸2.07.
10-lbs —500 pieces No. 1 Blue Dragon at ₸2.16. Sales by auction 1,000 pieces.
10.8-lbs.—1,000 pieces Red Stamp at ₸2.39. Auction Sales 250 pieces.
T-Cloths, 7-lbs. 4,750 pieces : Blue Bullock 2,000 at ₸2.15, Red Dragon 250 at ₸1.22, 2-Lion 500 at ₸1.15, Eye 500 at ₸1.45, Gold Dragon 500 at ₸1.29, Blue Cock 1,000 at ₸1.47½.
Drills.—900 pieces 14-lbs. Eagle at ₸1.45.
Sheetings.—480 pieces Birds 14-lbs. at ₸2.08.
Yarn.—75 bales 28 to 32 Gold Lion at ₸72.50.
White Shirtings—56-reed 250 pieces Red Dragon at ₸1.34 ; 64-reed 4,750—pieces Best Eagle 2,500 at ₸2.00 ; Gold Barley 750 at ₸1.80 ; Green, Horse's Head 1,500 at ₸1.81 ; 72-reed 4,500 pieces, Gold Cock at ₸2.25. Auction Sales 3,460 pieces.
White Irishes—250 pieces, Green Dragon, at ₸2.39. By auction 150 pieces.
Turkey Reds—No private sales : by auction 1,860 pieces.

American Goods.—SHEETINGS 3,720 pieces, Cock 2,000 at ₸2.87½ ; Tiger 1,000 at ₸2.55 ; W Eagle 720 at ₸2.45.

Woollens.—The only private sale has been 100 pieces of Black Lastings J.M. 12 at ₸9.10. Although the goods offered publicly have been very much smaller in quantity than for a long time past, most kinds show a slight decline. Auction sales Camlets 800 pieces, Spanish Stripes 695 pieces, Long Ells 840 pieces, Lastings 30 pieces.

Metals—The market for all kinds is dull. *Lead*—Sales 150 tons L.B. at ₸4.20, 50 tons B.L. at ₸4.17½, 75 tons Enth oven at ₸4.15, 40 tons Hole chop at ₸4.10 per picul. *Nailrod Iron*—There is a moderate enquiry and the sales have been 4,000 bundles Sohiers at ₸1.82½ and 2,000 at ₸1.80, 3,500 No. 1 Belgian at ₸1.71 and ₸1.72 per picul. There is nothing doing in other kinds of Iron, Steel, or Tinplates. *Copper*—Sales 150 piculs Japan ore at ₸15.90 to ₸17. *Iron Wire*—150 casks 16/18 to arrive, were sold at ₸4.75.

Miscellaneous—There is no demand for Window Glass, or Needles ; and the market for Dyes is dull and only a small business doing.

Kerosene Oil—A very strong speculative movement has taken place resulting in the sale of about 45,000 cases of spot cargo at prices ranging from ₸1.44 to ₸1.55. January shipment has been sold at ₸1.44 to ₸1.46 and April-May shipment at ₸1.37 to ₸1.38 both to a moderate extent only. Stock, about 165,000 cases.

Opium—Closing prices are Malwa 500, Patna 418, Benares 410.

Exchange.—The rate for Bank bills has been 5s. 2⅞d. at which a small business has been done during the week. Telegraphic transfers have been sold at 5s. 1⅝d. to 5. 1⅞d. Credits at 4 months sight have been steady throughout at 5s. 3⅛d. and documentary bills at 5s. 3¼d. On France 4 months sight documentary paper is f. 6.67 and 6 months sight f. 6.72. On India the rate is nominal at 305½ for wire.

Shares.—The business done has been moderate, the chief movement having been in Wharf shares wihch have advanced to 108 premium at which they are in demand. There is an improvement to note in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.

Silk.—Business has been chiefly in Taysams and common silks ; settlements amount to about 500 bales. The offers to purchase the finer kinds to which we referred in our last were not accepted, the holder apparently preferring to await definite intelligence of the new crops here and in Europe. So far everything seems to promise a large crop in China. Purchases include Black Lion 3½ at ₸400, Red Pagoda II at ₸395 *a* 400, Cock and Worm IV at ₸375, Hangchows at ₸340, Chop Kahing at ₸345 *a* 365, Green Kahing at ₸300, 307½ and 330, Munchows at ₸290, 9/12 Moss at ₸270 *a* 275, Kopuns and Voyuns at ₸220. Re-reels 175 bales at ₸350 *a* 370. Stock, 13,000 bales. Total arrivals for season, 63,500 bales.

Chinese Market.—Except in **Sugar** there has been very little doing this week. Best Swatow White Sugar is 2 mace higher, other kinds are unchanged. Sales, 3,500 bags White, and 3,550 bags Brown. **Sandalwood**—sales 950 piculs South Sea, 150 piculs Timor, 50 piculs Malubar. **Cotton**—Shanghai is rather cheaper but there is little doing, sales 500 piculs and 350 piculs of Campook. **Hides**—are lower, sales 500 piculs. **Flints**—sales 50 tons at 50 candareens per picul. **Malacca Tin**—the market is again easier. Sales Fung-hing 150 slabs, Fock-chock 200 slabs, Chow-kung 100 slabs.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve.	Black.	Magenta.	Sales pieces.
King-ming	25th Ap.	CPH	10.31	10.29	10.10	10.63	10.35	11.40	9.65	...	10.41	10.69d.g.	11.81	150
,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E-wo	26th	HDB	10.30	9.67	9.82	10.44	...	...	...	...	10.19	8.77	...	100
,,	,,	,, No. 2	9.22¼	8.16	9.18	8.46	...	9.53	...	...	...	7.80	...	100
Yuen-fong	27th	SSG	9.37½	9.55	9.55	10.27½	9.81½	10.00	...	7.97½	10.00	8.75½	...	250
,,	,,	GGM	9.68½	9.76½	9.75	...	10.05	10.60	...	8.27½	...	...	...	200
Spanish Stripes.														
Sing-wo	24th	HH	0.505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
King-ming	25th	CPH	0.489	...	...	0.490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
E-wo	26th	HDB	0·473	0.504	0.484	0.484	0.523 new	...	...	...	...	0.486	...	96
Yuen-fong	27th	TTB	0.48¼	0.47	0.499½	0.435	0.50	0.50 Ash	0.49¾	...	0.49¾	0.45¼	0.435	126
,,	,,	,, No. 2	0.42¼	0.42½	0.46¼	...	...	0.505	0.45¾	0.42¼	0.47¼	0.45¼	...	120
Ne-che	,,	S. Horse	0.46½	...	0.472	0.474	...	0.529	...	0.499	...	...	0.54 Ash	299
Long Ells.														
Sing-wo	24th	HH	4.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
,,	,,	UU	4.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
King-ming	25th	CPH	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
E-wo	26th	HBD	4.87¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	27th	GG	4.85	4.93	4.96	4.90 dk.	5.54 new	...	4.97	...	...	...	...	400
Lastings.														
King-ming	25th	CPH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.02	...	10
,,	,,	,, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.33	...	20

House Name : 24th April—

Sang-yuen :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. Pinnace, 1,500 pcs at ₸1.575.

26th April—

E-wo :—TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Mandarin, 820 pcs at ₸0.95, 2¼lbs., 210 pcs at ₸1.10, 2½lbs., 210 pcs at ₸1.20, 2½lbs. 2-Lion, 140 pcs at ₸1.065, 4lbs., 100 pcs at ₸1.9925.

27th April—

Yuen-fong :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. 2-Man, 500 pcs at ₸1.01, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 500 pcs at ₸1.2325, 8¼lbs. Sampan, 1,000 pcs at ₸1.2225, House, 900 pcs at ₸1.3225, Blue Bannerman, 750 pcs at ₸1.40, 2-Man, 1,000 pcs at ₸1.29, 10lbs. Red Bannerman, 1,000 pcs at ₸2.01, 10.8lbs. Assorted Bannerman, 250 pcs at ₸2.3875. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64-reed Blue Lighthouse, 1,000 pcs at ₸1.49, 72-reed Red Lligthouse, 1,000 pcs at ₸2.0625. DRILLS, 14lbs. Bannerman, 465 pcs at ₸2.56. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 1,000 pcs at ₸1.65.

Ne-che :—TURREY REDS, 2¼lbs. Fisherman, 100 pcs at ₸1.2025, 2½lbs., 100 pcs at ₸1.32, 3lbs. Eagle, 100 pcs at ₸1.395, 2¼lbs. Grees Joss, 80 pcs at ₸1.405. WHITE IRISHES, Red Dragon, 50 pcs at ₸1.9775, Black Dragon, 50 pcs at ₸1.705, Yellow Dragon, 50 pcs at ₸1.575.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "*KASHGAR*," cleared 22nd April, for LONDON.—Silk—Reeled from Dupions 2 bales, Yellow Szechuen 7 bales, Wild New-chwang 63 bales, Waste, Shanghai 33 bales, other ports 53 bales ; Old Wadding 66 piculs, Pongees 19.70 piculs. Cotton 28.81 piculs. Feathers 91.64 piculs. Camels hair 284 60 piculs. Goats hair 187.05 piculs. Cow hides 201 piculs. For NEW YORK.—Rhubarb 33.19 piculs. For VENICE.—Cow hides 58 piculs. For NAPLES.—Cow hides 148.78 piculs. For MELBOURNE.—Pongees 15.76 piculs.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the 10 days ending 26th April, 1882, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 86 to 94, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings .....Pcs.	10,908	...	31,845	3,020	6,580	66,520	15,350	19,970	3,500	2,100	...	...	200	...	...	11,800
T-Cloths ..... ,,	5,260	...	5,435	2,115	2,470	16,305	6,750	19,180	1,650	8,190	1,000	...	...	...	...	4,075
White Shirtings ..... ,,	1,480	...	6,110	1,000	1,770	37,053	1,750	11,667	100	440	198	150	400	...	...	1,420
Drills, English and Dutch ... ,,	90	...	255	...	...	735	630	6,150	630	...	...	...	180	...	...	60
Do., American ..... ,,	...	...	135	...	...	1,065	...	2,520	375	..	...	...	...	...	...	150
Jeans, English and Dutch ... ,,	30	...	220	...	80	600	390	6,520	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	84	...	1,195	310	305	4,460	...	1,650	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Do., American ..... ,,	100	...	860	240	100	1,220	2,800	22,550	1,410	...	...	...	...	..	...	780
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	378	26	80	47	200	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	150	40	74	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, ,, ,, Dyed. ,,	150	...	50	50	...	150	390	136	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	40	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	...	...	430	...	60	440	220	1,210	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Printed Twills ..... ,,	100	...	1,520	...	160	1,461	350	730	480	210	...	...	...	...	...	140
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	281	...	1,455	50	...	965	4,333	1,705	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Velvets ..... ,,	24	...	60	30	...	368	60	110	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs .....Doz.	400	...	3,120	200	810	2,120	...	832	800	...	...	210	...	...	...	1,100
Muslins .....Pcs.	...	...	550	...	...	700	150	600	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn.....Pcls.	...	...	...	...	162	207	150	111	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes .....Pcs.	24	...	240	12	12	114	114	228	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	138
Medium and Broad Cloths ... ,,	12	...	114	18	16	370	70	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Camlets .... ,,	40	...	190	140	260	920	20	100	20	220	110	...	...	...	...	280
Long Ells ..... ,,	...	...	120	...	120	720	60	60	160	120	...	...	40	...	...	80
Lastings ..... ,,	20	...	...	...	220	740	120	460	680	40	...	...	...	...	...	60
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	60	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings, Cotton ..... ,,	...	...	160	...	...	...	861	1,300	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lustres, Plain ... . ,,	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50
,, Figured ..... ,,	60	...	590	...	...	1,340	280	480	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	270
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.		Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
		For the 10 days.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the 10 days.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
Grey Shirtings	pcs.	171,793	1,379,852	305,669	2,029,226	1,978,600
T-Cloths	,,	72,430	490,697	93,862	455,208	670,200
White Shirtings	,,	63,538	408,330	80,277	509,434	633,700
Drills—English and Dutch	,,	8,730	90,522	19,350	168,582	431,400
,, American	,,	4,245	44,265	7,125	108,360	109,800
Jeans—English and Dutch	,,	8,110	34,650	8	11,264	49,400
,, American	,,	1,240	4,000	.....	6,980	7,600
Sheetings—English	,,	8,194	54,528	12,606	72,813	101,400
,, American and Continents	,,	30,060	119,895	5,410	130,385	151,800
Dyed Shirtings	,,	931	7,844	1,102	17,244	12,300
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings—White	,,	264	1,569	150	1,148	1,600
,, ,, ,, Dyed	,,	1,286	13,597	589	14,319	16,900
Damasks—Dyed	,,	233	2,035	400	2,078	5,400
Chintzes	,,	3,190	31,505	7,537	42,643	53,000
Printed Twills	,,	5,151	45,635	4,478	48,242	57,400
Turkey Red Shirtings	,,	9,459	96,167	8,574	117,528	112,800
Velvets	,,	736	10,238	1,925	11,957	24,400
Velveteens	,,	258	3,489	360	5,522	5,300
Handkerchiefs	doz.	9,592	92,808	4,375	34,181	142,800
Muslins	pcs.	2,800	39,095	12,709	39,886	96,700
Dimities	,,	.....	1,403	548	1,092	3,500
Cotton Yarn	pls.	630	5,674	33	5,964	8,800
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	918	10,514	3,549	19,569	22,400
Medium & Broad Cloths	,,	748	7,423	1,804	11,670	22,500
Camlets	,,	2,300	28,317	4,050	30,784	44,500
Long Ells	,,	1,480	21,868	4,320	35,500	51,000
Lastings	,,	2,340	22,913	4,660	32,225	46,900
,, Crape	,,	110	880	400	618	4,000
,, Cotton	,,	3,281	26,133	4,821	38,471	59,000
Custres—Plain	,,	200	1,870	500	2,799	4,400
,, Figured	,,	3,140	26,384	5,245	35,317	97,300
,, Crape	,,	150	650	.....	2,750	2,800

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Teucer, Gwalior, Glenavon, Gordon Castle, Djemnah, Anchises, Kashgar.*
Import Cargoes declared—*Cyclops, Orestes, Glenlyon, Saghalien, Glenorchy.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.		
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. ..... nom. per piece		1.0.1 @	1.2.2
7-lbs. ..... ,, ,,		1.2.15 ,,	1.4.0
8½ to 8¼-lbs. ..... ,,		1.2.9 ,,	1.3.0
Dewhurst XX ..... ,,		1.3.1 ,,	1.3.4
9 to 9½-lbs. ..... nom. ,,		1.3.7½ ,,	1.9.8½
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality ,, ,,		1.9.0 ,,	2.1.5
best quality ..... ,, ,,		2.1.5 ,,	2.6.0
G. H. WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed ..... ,,		1.3.2½ ,,	1.5.4
60 reed ..... ,,		1.4.4 ,,	1.6.2
64 reed ..... ,,		1.5.0 ,,	1.7.8
64 reed best ..... ,,		1.8.0 ,,	1.9.5
66 to 72 reed ..... ,,		1.9.5 ,,	2.1.5
best ..... ,,		2.2.5 ,,	2.6.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—			
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs. ..... ,,		2.9.0 ,,	3.0.7
AMERICAN JEANS—			
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs. ..... ,,		2.2.5 ,,	2.3.6
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best ..... ,,		2.7.5 ,,	3.0.7
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs. ..... ,,		2.6.7 ,,	2.9.0
ENGLISH DRILLS—			
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. ..... per piece		1.5.0 ,,	1.8.5
best ..... ,,		1.9.0 ,,	2.8.7½
ENGLISH JEANS—			
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs. ..... ,,		1.2.7 ,,	1.7.5
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14 a 15-lbs. ..... per piece		1.8.0 ,,	2.1.5
DUTCH DRILLS—			
30 in. 40 yds. ..... ,,		2.2.5 ,,	2.5.2½
DUTCH JEANS—			
30 in. 40 yds. ..... per piece		1.6.0 ,,	1.8.5
T'CLOTHS—			
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, nom. per piece		..... ,,	.....
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,, nom. ,,		0.8.7½ ,,	1.0.0
7-lbs. ,, Mexican ..... ,,		1.0.9 ,,	1.6.0
8 a 8¼-lbs. 36 in. ..... ,,		1.2.4 ,,	1.6.0
XX and best ..... ,,		1.6.0 ,,	1.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. ..... per doz.		0.4.0 ,,	0.4.4
,, 32 in. ..... ,,		0.5.2 ,,	0.5.5
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS ..... per piece		1.9.0 ,,	2.2.2½
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in. ..... ,,		2.0.5 ,,	2.2.5
Dyed, Assorted ..... ,,		2.3.5 ,,	2.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40yds. 26 in. ..... ,,		3.6.0 ,,	4.4.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. ..... per piece		1.0.0 ,,	1.3.5
Blue ..... ,,		1.1.3 ,,	1.2.3
Brown ..... nom. ,,		1.2.0 ,,	1.3.5
CASHMERE TWILLS, 25 yds. 28 in. ..... ,,		1.6.0 ,,	2.1.0
TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 32in. 2 to 3-lbs. .. ,,		0.9.7 ,,	1.8.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. ..... nom. per yard		0.1.3 ,,	0.1.8½
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in. ..... ,,		0.1.1¼ ,,	0.1.4
26 in. ..... ,,		0.1.4 ,,	0.1.8¾
VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 yds. 42 in. ..... per piece		0.4.7½ ,,	0.6.0
MUSLINS, Figured, ... nom. ,,		0.6.5 ,,	0.7.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in. ..... ,,		1.0.0 ,,	1.2.0
41 in. ..... ,,		1.2.0 ,,	1.5.0
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 a 32 ..... per bale		72.5.0 ,,	75.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted ..... per yard		0.4.4 ,,	0.5.4
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS ..... ,,		0.7.0 ,,	1.0.5
BROAD CLOTH ..... per yard		1.2.5 ,,	1.6.0
CAMLETS—			
English, *SS*, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece		8.4.0 ,,	10.3.6
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. ..... per piece		5.0.0 ,,	5.3.9
Assorted ..... ,,		5.3.0 ,,	5.6.2½

ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.	
	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. ..... per piece	7.5.1 @	10.0.2
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. ,,	2.6.0 ,,	5.1.0
,, LUSTRES, Assorted ..... nom. ,,	2.7.0 ,,	3.2.5
ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst. ,,	2.3.5 ,,	2.7.5
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black. ,,	2.2.0 ,,	3.1.5
Metals and Sundries.		
JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best ..... per picul	16.0.0 ,,	16.5.0
,, Ore ..... ,,	14.8.0 ,,	15.5.0
QUICKSILVER—American ..... nom. ,,	46.0.0 ,,	46.5.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10 ..... ,, per box	4.0.0 ,,	4.2.0
STEEL ..... ,, per tub	..... ,,	.....
Bamboo ..... per picul	3.0.0 ,,	3.3.0
TIN, Fong Hing ..... nom. ,,	27.3.0 ,,	.....
Fok Chok ..... ,,	26.5.0 ,,	.....
Chowkung, &c. ..... ,,	28.9.0 ,,	.....
HOOP IRON ..... ,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.4.0
PIG IRON ..... per ton	16.5.0 ,,	20.0.0
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 ..... nom. per picul	..... ,,	.....
,, ,, 12 a 16 ..... ,,	4.2.5 ,,	4.4.5
,, ,, 17 a 25 ..... ,,	4.5.0 ,,	5.2.5
IRON—Nail Rod—		
Dawes' Best ..... nom. per picul	2.0.0 ,,	2.1.2½
H. Rogers, Sons & Co. ..... ,,	1.8.0 ,,	2.0.0
Sohier ..... ,,	1.8.2½ ,,	1.8.7½
Belgian ..... ,,	1.7.7½ ,,	1.8.2½
Dawes'—Bar ..... nom. ,,	2.0.5 ,,	2.1.2½
Round ..... ,, nom	2.0.5 ,,	2.1.0
LEAD, common brands ..... nom. per picul	4.1.5 ,,	4.2.2½
LB ..... ,, ,,		
SUGAR—		
White, Swatow, No. 1 ..... per picul	5.6.0 ,,	5.8.0
,, ,, ,, 2 ..... ,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.3.0
,, ,, ,, 3 ..... ,,	4.0.0 ,,	4.6.0
White, Canton, No. 1 ..... ,,	5.3.0 ,,	5.7.0
,, ,, ,, 2 ..... ,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.2.0
,, ,, ,, 3 ..... ,,	4.0.0 ,,	4.5.0
Brown, Swatow, Best ..... ,,	3.5.0 ,,	3.7.0
,, ,, Common ..... ,,	3.0.0 ,,	.....
,, Canton ..... ,,	3.3.0 ,,	3.5.0
,, ,, Common ..... ,,	2.9.0 ,,	3.2.0
PEPPER—Black ..... ,,	9.4.0 ,,	10.2.0
White ..... ,,	14.0.0 ,,	15.0.0
RATTANS—Common ..... ,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.6.0
Good to fine ..... ,,	..... ,,	.....
Best ..... ,,	4.0.0 ,,	5.2.0
SAPAN WOOD—		
3 pieces to the picul ..... per picul	1.8.0 ,,	2.7.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf. ..... ,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.6.0
SANDALWOOD, South Sea ..... ,,	4.3.0 ,,	4.6.0
Timor ..... ,,	6.0.0 ,,	9.0.0
Malabar ..... ,,	13.0.0 ,,	19.0.0
WINDOW GLASS—		
Large ..... per box	2.6.0 ,,	2.7.0
Small ..... ,,	..... ,,	.....
KEROSENE—Devoe's ..... per case	1.5.0 ,,	.....
FLINT STONES ..... per picul	0.5.0 ,,	.....
COTTON—Shanghai ..... ,,	10.5.0 ,,	11.5.0
Compook ..... ,,	10.2.0 ,,	11.0.0
RICE—Shanghai ..... p. 150 cat.	2.5.0 ,,	2.7.0
Chinkiang ..... ,,	2.1.0 ,,	2.3.0
HIDES—Cow ..... per picul	14.2.0 ,,	.....

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 22ND APRIL, 1882.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	611	611.00	130	156.00	44	52.80	5	5.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	20	24.00	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	611	611.00	130	156.00	64	76.80	5	5.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	20	20.00	133	165.00	72	86.40	5	5.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wenchow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Ch.	Wg. Pls.
Malwa	195	195.00	54	54.00	46½	46.50	65	65.00	14	14.00	11	11.00	..	..	124	124.00	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	610½	610.50
Patna	17	20.40	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	14	16.80	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	49	58.80
Benares	17	20.40	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	13	15.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49.20
Persian	4	4.00	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	9	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	16	16.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	233	239.80	54	54.00	47½	47.50	72	73.40	26	28.40	20	20.00	..	..	151	156.40	10	12.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	616½	634.50

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

28th April, 1882.

Vessel Loading for Foreign Ports:—For London, &c., with mail, P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior*; for London viâ Suez Canal—s.s. *Teucer*; for New York, &c., with mail, M.B. Co.'s steamer *Nagoya Maru*.

The M.M. Co.'s mail steamer *Djemnah* takes about 450 bales of Silk.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have been in demand during the week, business having been done for cash at 113% and 114% premium and exchange 73. A transaction is report to-day at 115% premium and exchange 73.

Pootung Dock Co.—Business has been done at $93.

North-China Insurance Co.—One or two shares have changed hands at $1,225 ex dividend.

Yangtsze Insurance Association.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for 1881 were presented and passed at a meeting of shareholders held yesterday. The net premia earned, less re-insurances amount to $434,938.62, an increase of $116,865.98, or nearly 37%, over the receipts for 1880. The claims paid in 1880, less re-insurances, amounted to $129,399.53
and other was carried forward to meet pending claims 18,447.56
$147,847.09

The claims paid in 1881, less re-insurances, amount to..... $307,508.82
And there is carried forward to meet pending claims 18,396.38
$325,905.20

Shewing an excess of losses for 1881 of $178,158.11
or over 120%.

The underwriting account for 1881, after paying losses and making allowance for pending claims shews no profit, and no return can be made to contributors of business during the year. The Directors have declared an extra dividend of 6% on capital, making the dividends for the year 18%.

The Permanent Reserve Fund stands at $230,000.00
And the Special Reserve Fund, after deducting ..... $ 25,200.00
For payment of 6% to shareholders, and excluding 18,396.38
To meet pending claims, amount to $272,157.57

Total at Reserve..... $502,157.57

No business reported in the shares.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Shares have been in strong demand, business having been done at $205 to $208. Buyers now offer $210.

Shanghai Water Works' Co., Limited.—Shares have been sold at £35.

Shanghai Tannery Co.—The Directors have made a call of $25 per share, payable on the 15th proximo. Shares have been sold at $80.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—Bonds have been sold at $532½.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Dividend, &c. To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Cash Quotations. Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$2,100,000	$63,639.45	31 Dec. 81	* £2	21 Feb. 82	115% premium.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	$21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	3 %	24 Jan. 82	107
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	$100	$100	$4,832.44	.....	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	90 nominal.
Indo-Chinese Steam Nav. Co...	50,000	£10	£7	.....	.....	.....	First year.		1% premium.
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	$500	$500	$5,500.00	$128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2 %	13 Jan. 82	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	$100	$100	.....	$299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	13 Jan. 82	93
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	$100	$100	$29,000.00	$21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	16 Jan. 82	151
Compagnie du Gaz	500	$100	$100	$12,226.42	$70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	150
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.....	600	1,666.67	$500	$475,000.00	$91,928.49	30 Apl. 81	20 %	30 July 81	1,575
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	$2,000	$600	$312,600.00	$257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	$75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	$2,500	$500	$356,491.84	$477,688,58	30 June 81	$24.27	30 Sep. 81	1,600
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	$350	$350	$502,157.57	$18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6 %	28 April 82	860 ex dividend.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	9 Jan. 82	250
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.		95
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$823,842.00	$263,403.72	31 Dec. 81	$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	940
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	$500	$100	$493,632.24	$144,888.91	31 Dec. 81	† 18 %	1 Mar. 82	295
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,150	$100	$100	$21,112	$2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	9 Mar. 82	210
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£35
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	$100	$ 75	.....	.....	.....	First year.		$80
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.		$450
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company...	240	$250	$250	.....	.....	.....	First year.		$255
Shanghai Ice Association.....	202	$100	$160	.....	.....	.....	First year.		$157½

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	$ 42,800.00	$ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	$104 nom.
Do. 1878	$ 24,000.00	$ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	$105 ,,
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	$ 17,000.00	$ 25.00	,,	30th June.	$ 20 ,,
Do. Preference do.	$ 5,362.50	$ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	$ 20 ,,
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ ,,
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 ,,
Do. do. 1878	$ 1,949,500	$ 500	8 %	April and October.	$512½ ,,
Do. do. 1881	$ 4,384.000	$ 500	8 %	December and June.	$532½

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14mr-83 9

15th March, 1882.

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

tf 26

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

No. 4.

CENTAUR, AND LANGSHAN CROSSINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of alterations which have taken place in the banks about the Centaur, and Langshan Crossings, the following changes in the buoyage of these localities will be made on or about the 25th instant.

1.—*Actaeon Buoy.*

A new *red* buoy will be placed in position to mark the south-western elbow of the Actaeon Shoal, to the south-eastward of the Lower Centaur Buoy.

2.—*Middle Bank Upper Buoy.*

This buoy, which is now painted *black*, will have its colour changed to *red*, but it will remain in its present position.

3.—*North Bank Buoy.*

This buoy will be shifted about half-a-mile to the south-westward of the position it now occupies; its colour, *red*, remaining unchanged.

4.—*Waterman Bank Upper Buoy.*

This buoy, now painted *black*, will have its colour changed to *red*, in order to guide vessels clear of the lower part of the Vine Point Shoal, and it will afterwards be known as the Vine Point Lower Buoy.

When the changes mentioned above have been made, vessels going up the river should keep *red* buoys on the starboard hand and *black* ones on the port hand.

JAMES H. HART,
Commissioner of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 12th April, 1882. 19ap 753

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

No. 5.

Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy, which broke from its moorings on the 29th ult., has been remoored in its former position: about 50 fathoms south of the rock.

JAMES H. HART,
Commissioner of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1882. 1my 842

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 145.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT.

Rocks off North Tree Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that a cluster of rocks, having only 2 feet of water on them at low water springs, during the lowest stage of the river, and a depth of 18 feet close-to on their outer side, has been discovered off the North Tree Light.

Approximate Position.

North Tree Light bears from centre of cluster N. 85° E. magnetic. High water mark, north bank of river, abreast of rocks distant about 330 yards.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 21st April, 1882. 28ap 825

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 146.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

Fog Signals at Breaker Point, and Cape of Good Hope Lighthouses.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following fog signals will be established on the 1st May, 1882:—

Breaker Point Lighthouse.—The keepers at this station on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound during foggy weather, which indicates the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of *ten seconds* between them, and if the vessel's fog signal continues to be heard, the firing will be repeated after an interval of *ten minutes*.

Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse.—The keepers at this station will for like cause fire two guns with an interval of *one minute* between them, and if the vessel's fog signal continues to be heard, the firing will be repeated after an interval of *fifteen minutes*.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 25th April, 1882. 857 2my

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR

SEPTEMBER.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING.

Contents.

At the Railway Station.	Wonderful Lights in Nature
Courting.	Fanny and I.
Mushroom firms of India.	A Yankee Sermon.
Nature's Gentlemen.	Woodman, spare that tree.
Some words for Women.	A feminine Ambassador.
The Poet's Corner.	How a boy caught a tiger.
Children and Lovers.	Abbotsford.
The Student's Resolve.	The Fashions.
The two Glasses.	A brief Truce.
Correspondence.	Self-Confidence.
Miss May Adams.	A divorce case.
Literary Notices.	The progress of a mofusail.
A Practical Suggestion.	Magistrate.
The Indian Retrospect.	The Family Friend.
Lovely flowers and luscious fruits.	A good mother.
	Love after marriage.
Alas for true love.	Firmness of character.
The Search for Gold.	Gems of thought.
The Groaning Tree.	Wit and Humour.

☞ Price, Rs. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters to

THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
tf 9 *Dhurruntollah Street, Calcutta.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.